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SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE BOLSHEVIKI BY MRS. SNOWDEN

British Labor Leader Declares
That Bolshevism Is a Dictatorship
of Six Men, Making No
Pretense to Be Democratic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Members of the British Labor delegation to Russia arrived in England on Wednesday. Mrs. Philip Snowden, a member of the delegation, states that in Russia there is no woman's point of view; men and women work together in everything, and under the same conditions. Russians consider they have solved what is called the woman's question by establishing equality in every profession, business and occupation at the same pay.

As to Bolshevism, Mrs. Snowden says: "Like others, I went into Russia with an open mind but I have returned with the following decided objections to Nicholas Lenin's government. In the first place, it is not Socialism. There is no Socialism in Russia. Nor is it Communism, as I understand the word. All the Socialism and Communism of Soviet Russia appears to be in their manifestoes. Land is supposed to be owned by the state, but the peasants pay no rent and edict sons inherit the property. Apparently it is all a matter of labels."

In the second place, the Soviets are not democratic and make no pretence of being so. Speaking politically they think Democracy is an outworn theory. They believe, of course, in what they call the dictatorship of the proletariat, but they have only got a dictatorship of the Communist Party. As the Communist Party in Russia numbers at most 600,000, it is obvious that the dictatorship is a dictatorship of a small section. It does not stop there. The Communist Party is dictated to by a handful of people inside the party. When you get down to the bottom, dictatorship of the proletariat means dictatorship of about six men aided by an extraordinary commission."

Soviet Russia's Good Points

Mrs. Snowden confesses that there were good things in Soviet Russia, the best of which existed before the revolution, such as arts, music, and drama, and the Bolsheviki have at least the sense not to destroy them. She also states that helpful things are being done for children, who receive first consideration in the distribution of food, amongst the civilians at least. She considers that the country is in a frightful condition for lack of food and other necessities, which she thinks not so much due to the Bolsheviki as to the blockade and the war. The whole delegation is therefore perfectly unanimous in advocating that war should cease and that the blockade should be raised, in fact, as well as in theory.

Resumption of normal conditions and trade relations, she believes, would result in the worst features of Bolshevism disappearing. Mrs. Snowden considers the Soviet Government quite stable and supported by the whole population which is patriotic enough to unite against all countries with which they are at war.

Russia's Need of Peace

Peace would result in the government being criticized. The Russian people, she declared, have come to look upon the Bourgeoisie with marked dislike, no matter what nationality they belong to, and were hoping for a world revolution at an early date, which they expect in a very short time.

She considers Mr. Lenin has been successful, not so much on account of his intellectual power as of the fact that he is undoubtedly honest, but his ignorance of British Labor politics is colossal, believing, as he does, that the British working class movement is palpitating to leap over barricades at the least provocation.

Mrs. Snowden is quite emphatic in her statement that Russia will be able to pay her debts and fresh obligations should be resumed, and she speaks of the enormous quantities of flax and stores of wheat in Russia and of the large output of gold and platinum in Siberia. She concluded by stating that it was a tragedy that men had to be taken away from the work of reconstruction to fight in a new war with Poland.

INQUIRY INTO KILLING OF A MISSIONARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chinese Foreign Office is investigating the reported killing of an American missionary by troops of Gen. Chang Ching-yao at Yo Chow, the State Department was informed yesterday by the legation at Peking. The Chinese Foreign Office has expressed its profound regret for the occurrence. Gen. Chang Ching-yao, having lost the Province of Hunan to the southern forces in China, has been deprived of the offices of civil and military governor of the Province, as well as of his military command.

BRITISH REVENUE INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The United Kingdom revenue, con-

tinues to manifest expansion and for the quarter ending June 30 shows a net increase of £129,190,690 over the corresponding period of 1919. The total revenue was £314,886,452. The principal increases are, excise, £17,762,000; property and income tax, including super-tax, £14,604,000; stamps, £2,017,000; postal services, £1,750,000. The total expenditure shown against revenue for the same quarter is £284,728,238, as against £401,199,080 in the June quarter of 1919.

AMERICAN SHIPPING FUTURE PROTECTED

Steps Planned to Meet Attempts
at Diversion of Business by
Foreign Carriers From the
United States Pacific Ports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

In the readjustment of shipping conditions, which the Jones bill recently passed by Congress makes necessary, statements have been made that the carrying out of the provisions of the new law would result in the diversion of business by foreign carriers from Pacific ports.

W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, told representatives of the Pacific coast chambers of commerce and trade bodies and of American railroads yesterday that such threats were futile and idle. If efforts were made to carry them out, the Shipping Board would allocate American ships to carry on the business, and "such other steps would be taken as would protect the interests of the United States against such foreign efforts to defeat the purposes of the Merchant Marine Act."

Protests are directed, in the main, against Section 28 of the Jones law. This section permits a preferential rate over carriers within the United States or merchandise moving in export and import in the vessels of the United States, and provides whenever the Shipping Board is of the opinion that adequate shipping facilities are not afforded by American documented vessels the section may be suspended, in which case such preferential rate may also apply in connection with foreign carriers.

"As Section 28 is to be used only where there is ample American tonnage to handle the export and import commerce to any particular point in a foreign country or a possession of the United States, we cannot conceive how anyone who has reviewed this law can assume that the Shipping Board would make any general application of this section," said Rear Admiral Benson. "There will certainly be no enforcement of the provision without concurrent action which will fully protect all American interests."

Should foreign carriers attempt to divert trade from the American Pacific coast ports, Rear Admiral Benson explained that Section 28 could be made operative. "Then merchandise via Vancouver would neither be entitled to the rates between United States points and Vancouver in either direction on merchandise locally moved, nor to the export rate now applicable via Vancouver."

"There would be required on merchandise moving for export a collection by rail lines within the United States of the local freight charges such as would apply on a like kind of property for the same distance in the same direction and over the same route, in connection with commerce wholly within the United States."

"Those who use such arguments in behalf of foreign interests overlook the fact that the transportation act of 1920 has given to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in emergency to direct traffic."

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EGYPTIAN LEADERS CONFER IN LONDON

Influential Nationalists Enter Into
to Friendly Discussions With
the British Authorities on
Reforms in the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The Egyptian situation has gradually been improved under Viscount Allenby's administration, and the recommendations of Viscount Milner's mission to Egypt have been awaited with intense interest, not only in Egypt, but also in England. Said Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, and his three colleagues have been negotiating with the British Government in London for some weeks, no announcements having been made of these discussions; but the fact that a staunch Nationalist of Said Zaghlul's standing was willing to come to London to discuss the question of establishing in some degree a dominion government in Egypt within the British commonwealth, is in keeping with the happier frame of mind of the whole Egyptian people.

In discussing the question in authoritative quarters on Thursday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, so far, there is every reason for expectation that a satisfactory solution will soon be reached between the Egyptian Nationalist deputation and the British Government of all difficulties regarding the form of the government of Egypt.

Considerable concessions have been made by both sides over the first proposals submitted for discussion, and it may be stated that definite proposals have been submitted by the British Government for consideration by Said Zaghlul and his associates.

While it is impossible to predict the final result, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that the question may be likened to a ship entering an uncharted harbor, and every effort is being made to avoid the rocks which bar the way to safety. A luncheon was given at the House of Commons by Gen. Sir Owen Thomas M. P. to Said Zaghlul Pasha and his colleagues of the Egyptian delegation on Wednesday, and the speeches delivered evidenced a conciliatory and frank tone. Sir Owen, who was a member of Viscount Milner's mission to Egypt, told the deputation that, in his belief, the greatest danger to Egypt was Bolshevism. Out of a population of 13,000,000, 90 per cent were illiterate, and the danger was to be met by a close and lasting friendship with England; "not the friendship of wolf and calf, but one of man and man."

He did not fear Bolshevism in Egypt, as his ideas were wholly hostile to the religion of the people. The people of Egypt desired that the hand of the foreigner there should be the hand of a friend, not of a ruler. He joined Sir Owen Thomas in the hope and belief that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at before they left England.

When Colonel Wedgwood stated that Englishmen wanted to see Egypt a free and equal partner in the British Commonwealth, His Excellency nodded cordial assent. It is felt, both in Egypt and England that if Said Zaghlul comes to the agreement indicated it

GOVERNOR CLEMENT SEES MR. HARDING

Special Session in Vermont Under
Discussion—Republicans
May Try to Claim Honor of
Giving Vote in 1920 Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Late last evening Senator Warren G. Harding and Gov. P. W. Clement of Vermont were in conference on the subject of calling a special session of the Vermont Legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. If this should be done before the time set for the special session of the Tennessee Legislature on August 9, the Republicans might yet claim credit for having made it possible for all the women of the United States to vote for President in 1920.

Pressure Brought to Bear

Women voters, actual and prospective, have been stirring up the Republican and Democratic parties. While women were politely received at the Chicago convention and several were even allowed to make seconding speeches for nominees, there were rumors of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the women who for the first time this year are having a direct influence on political results.

Senator Harding took occasion to say in his pleasant way that he was always in favor of suffrage and of giving women opportunities to participate in questions of public interest, yet this assertion was nullified to a certain extent by the fact that those who had his ear when he first returned to Washington from the Chicago convention were men utterly opposed to granting women such privileges, as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut. Senator Brandegee was openly charged with having blocked the extension of recognition of women's political rights and having checked action in New England and at Chicago.

Chiefly because of his influence, all hopes of Connecticut were abandoned some time ago. Gov. W. P. Clement of Vermont, it was felt, would move when he had the word from Senator Harding or from Chairman Will H. Hays. The word was not forthcoming, however, and meanwhile President Wilson asked the Governor of Tennessee to act. Republican women waxed indignant at the failure of the situation to win the thirty-sixth state for suffrage, passing the opportunity to the Democrats. Moreover, the Democrats opened the doors at their national convention much wider than the Republicans had done at theirs. Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York and Mrs. Beverley B. Mumford of Virginia were made members of the national committee with full powers. Mrs. George Bass was called to the chair to preside during one of the sessions, a thing unknown in the annals of national conventions. A woman even put a candidate in nomination.

Votes at Stake

All of this was having a great effect on the women of the country. Millions of votes were at stake. Women who had worked hard with little recognition put the matter up to the leaders, beginning with Senator Harding. It was one of the subjects talked over by Senator Harding, Governor Coolidge and Chairman Hays on Wednesday. Immediately afterward Governor Clement was asked to come to Washington.

Another situation conducive to this result was that which had arisen in New York, where Senator James Wadsworth had opposed suffrage early and late. In return, the women determined that he should not be sent back to the Senate. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, one of the most able and energetic workers for suffrage and for the Republican party, resigned as chairman of the Woman's Executive Committee and let it be known that she was going to work for ratification of the suffrage amendment and against James S. Wadsworth. She is a power in New York and while Senator Wadsworth is a member of the senatorial group which was very influential in Chicago, the party managers did not want to let a fight like that go on in a state of the importance of New York. Not only did they wish to hold New York, but also to prevent the effect of the women once being aroused to action from spreading to other states.

NEW SOUTH AMERICA CABLE IS PROJECTED

NEW YORK, New York—Direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the principal ports on the eastern coast of South America will be established with the laying of the new Western Union \$5,000,000 trunk cable, with a capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 words a day, which is expected to be completed early in September.

New York will be placed in direct touch with Buenos Aires. A reduction of rates due to the elimination of indirect elements is expected. Circuitous routes for messages, which have been from the United States to London and thence to Brazil, or from New York to the Panama Canal Zone, down the west coast of South America to Valparaiso, and thence across the Andes to Buenos Aires, will be done away with. Further development of western coast cable service is also planned.

MARKET UNAFFECTED BY CANADIAN SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Retail prices of sugar in Chicago show little change, although customs officials announce the daily receipt of 250,000 pounds of sugar from Canada. Most of the sugar, which is of the highest grade granulated, is consigned to manufacturers engaged in canning and preserving, and the making of confectionery. It is sold at refineries in Canada at prices ranging from 17 to 26 cents a pound.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN WISHES TO RESIGN

Canadian Premier Expresses Desire to Retire at Meeting of
Party—Parliament Prorogued
by the Governor-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Perhaps the most interesting items which the government passed in Parliament on Wednesday, the last day of the session, were the vote covering the sending of a Canadian minister plenipotentiary to Washington, and an item of \$200,000 covering Canada's share of the expenses of the secretariat of the League of Nations. Parliament was prorogued the following day by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General, and during a subsequent party meeting Sir Robert Borden expressed a desire to retire from the premiership.

In emphasizing the need of Canada's having adequate representation at Washington, and in answer to the criticism of "sending a man to sit at a desk in the British Embassy with practically nothing to do," Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, said at present two-thirds of the business of the British Embassy at Washington related to Canada. The fact of Canada having one member of the trade mission still at Washington in the person of Mr. Mahoney had been of immense help during the past three or four weeks in handling the coal situation. Canada would have been in an even better position had there been an official with greater powers than Mr. Mahoney, and he thought the advantage of having a minister at Washington would be more and more recognized as time went on.

Among other items of business, Sir Robert Borden tabled a report of the special committee, which has been examining the bill to empower the government to license exports such as pulp wood and other commodities. The committee recommended that it was not expedient to proceed with the measure at the present time. A vote of \$456,000, covering expenses under the Canada Temperance Act, was passed, and during discussion of the estimates of the Air Board, the Hon. Mr. Guthrie announced that a very extensive aeroplane outfit, valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, had been received from Great Britain.

Governor-General's Speech

OTTAWA, Ontario—The desire to retire from public life was expressed by Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, at a general caucus of Unionists here yesterday. Parliament was prorogued yesterday after the Governor-General, in a speech from the throne, had complimented it on its provisions for continued government wheat control and development of the air service. "You have wisely made provision to continue authority for the supervision of the marketing of the Canadian wheat crops, if events in the world's markets should render this the most advantageous method of protecting the interests of the Canadian people," the Governor-General said.

Provision for the air service has also been made in such a manner as will produce the largest trained personnel consistent with the financial capacity of the country. Because of Canada's peculiar geographical position and features, it is highly important that the possibilities of this new method of communication and transportation should be fully explored. The Air Board will be enabled to watch every new development and to take practical steps in the interests of aerial navigation in the Dominion."

Regarding the Canadian Navy, he said that "the provision made for the naval service wisely recognizes the importance of preserving a nucleus which can be developed if need should arise."

Reference was made to the recent Canadian-British West Indies conference, when he said: "During this session, as a result of a conference between the government and the governments of the British West Indian colonies, an important agreement was concluded with the object of rendering still closer trade relationships. This agreement will be submitted to you in due course."

Among the main enactments of Parliament last year were: A franchise act increases in pensions, establishment of state insurance for returned soldiers, further provision for soldiers' land settlement, continued authority for supervision of the marketing of the wheat crop, provision for the naval service and for assistance to shipbuilding and the air service. A new form of tax on luxuries was adopted.

ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS PROCEEDING IN CONVENTION

Treaty Plank, However, Is Modified—Onward March of the
McAdoo Forces—Warm Con-
tests on Liquor and Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—With 14 prominent Democrats, including the leading candidates, the host of favorite sons, and the mere trailers in the race, placed in nomination by 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the oratorical bombardment was temporarily hushed, and the Democratic national convention adjourned to wait for the report of the platform committee, which was to be submitted to the assembled Democracy for its approval at 8 p. m., the time set for reconvening.

There was indication of a stormy session, as the Wilson and anti-Wilson leaders were to meet in the open arena for the final test of strength on policies and programs. Silence reigned in the auditorium, but the battle was raging elsewhere. Throughout the day two major operations were in progress. The full committee on Resolutions, after sitting until 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, fighting over the pivotal planks of the party platform, assembled at an early hour. With the platform about half way completed, the indications were that the administration forces in the committee were wearing down the opposition and forcing the acceptance of their program in its integrity.

McAdoo Forces Marching On

Of equal or more importance was the other major engagement, fought on different parts of the front, as it were, but the main objective of which was the formation of a barrier to prevent the nomination of William G. McAdoo, whose onward march toward the goal continued unimpeded as the hour of the balloting approached. The resolutions committee had adopted a censorship, and only minor details of what had taken place had leaked out at the moment of writing. However, the administration had not met with any serious reverses. The plank adopted on the League of Nations was in substance the Virginia plank adopted by the special platform committee. After a stubborn fight in the full committee, it was slightly amended, but not to such extent as to challenge the Wilson standpoint or impair the "integrity" of the League of Nations.

Modification of Treaty Plank

William Jennings Bryan and David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts were locked in combat with Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, and Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, on the League plank. All radical propositions were voted down by the Administration henchmen. After several dramatic incidents and clashes, Senator Walsh secured a slight modification, declaring in effect that the Democratic Party would not oppose reservations of a clarifying character. The vote on the Walsh amendment stood 32 to 18.

As it stands now, the plank declares for the ratification of the Treaty and the League without reservations "which would impair its essential integrity." This statement being barely modified by the Walsh amendment, stating in substance: "But the Democratic Party does not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates."

Armenia and Mexico

On the question of Armenia and the mandate the committee decided to throw out the resolutions of the executive committee favoring the extension of aid. The report of the full committee avoids all reference to the question. To a slight extent this is a reversal for the President, but, on the other hand it was in accordance with the sentiment expressed in the United States Senate when the question of mandate was up for consideration.

One of the most important features of the platform relates to the declaration of policy on Mexico. The plank adopted indorses the conduct of American-Mexican relations during the past seven years but adds that the new government of Mexico should not be recognized "unless and until" satisfactory assurances have been given that the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico shall be protected and safeguarded.

The Irish Plank

The fight over the Irish question waxed warm in the committee. As was expected the Democrats, reaching out for votes and support, spoke friendly words but their declaration is perhaps harmless, in that it merely expresses the sympathy of the United States for the Irish cause. The members of the committee would not say what Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, said when asked for his view as to what the effect of the declaration on British-American relations would be.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, in this instance also, modified the program of the executive committee. The Irish plank, as framed by the inner council, states in substance that the

United States, when it becomes a member of the League of Nations, would feel free to bring up the Irish question.

The executive committee declared against a bonus for former service men, and on this question also a sharp debate was precipitated in the full committee. Adolph J. Sabath, Representative from Illinois, championed the cause of the American Legion. Details of the final outcome were unavailable, but the outlook was that the plank of the subcommittee would be sustained.

Clash on Prohibition

Reports that the liquor forces had secured a victory in the platform committee proved unfounded. The big victory they had a chance of securing would be a mere "straddle" of the issue with the inevitable declaration for the enforcement of the laws. The vote would regard this as slightly moist on the assumption that it is somewhat non-committal in character as contrasted with the Sahara plank which Mr. Bryan is urging.

A clash on the floor of the convention was regarded as inevitable. Mr. Bryan and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts had considered strength on the League question in the Committee on Resolutions. Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, joined them in the fight to modify the Glass plank and a number of the Democratic senators on the committee, including Altona Pomeroy of Ohio, joined their standard.

Handbridge Colby is expected to lead the Administration fight on the floor. He expressed himself as ready to meet Mr. Bryan in open combat. They were last seen eating ham sandwiches at opposite corners of a temporary lunch counter. Mr. Colby was amiable and talkative. Mr. Bryan was silent and impenetrable. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General, was said to be delighted. It was whispered around the lobbies that Mr. Burleson, who is acting as chief agent and intelligence bureau for the Administration, would renew a custom of former days and resort to the convention floor should the Bryan-Walsh force threaten serious damage to the prestige of the chosen ones.

Rise in McAdoo Stock

Returning to the battle over the Democratic nominee, the situation on the eve of the balloting remained to all intents and purposes what it had been during the past four or five days, and since William G. McAdoo emerged as the leading candidate in the race for the nomination. If anything, the stock of the former Secretary of the Treasury went up yesterday. The rise was due to two causes, operating in different ways, but having the effect of weakening the elements of the opposition to the nomination of Mr. McAdoo by the convention.

First, the demonstration with which his name was received by the assembled delegates on Wednesday was so overwhelming and spontaneous in character that many delegates realized for the first time the strength of the McAdoo sentiment in the convention. It being a well-known fact that one of the great factors operating in a convention is the desire to be with the one most likely to be the winner, the moral effect of the scene of the auditorium was regarded as an asset of value at the moment when the final alignments were under way.

Second, opponents to the nomination of Mr. McAdoo have not so far been able to effect a combination sufficiently stable or sufficiently determined to go down the line. All night conferences were held by the leaders that are trying to effect a combine to block the goal, but, as was suspected all along, they have not been able to agree on any candidate with whom to defeat the former secretary of the treasury.

Dark Horses

"The dark horses" were trotted out: They were carefully considered, but there were no indications of an agreement on any one of them. Statements to the effect that Mr. McAdoo is in the lead because he has the support of "an army of federal office-holders" do not altogether square with the facts of the situation. He is in the lead largely and mainly because the convention wants a candidate that has the best chance of winning the election and Mr. McAdoo looks most promising to the Democratic politicians at the moment.

The balloting is at hand, and, in the course of it, much can happen. New elements may appear at any moment and forces that remained in the background will be compelled to come into the open. All that can be said with certainty about the issue is that it is still Mr. McAdoo "against the field," but there are 14 in the field, and it takes two-thirds to "put one of them across," as the wisecracks put it. If he is true, however, as Mr. Burleson contends, that Mr. McAdoo has a majority of the convention really for him, then his chances against the field are good.

Platform Summarized

Democrats Favor Guarded Treaty and Suffrage—Sympathy for Irish

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The platform prepared for the Democratic national convention by the subcommittee of the resolutions committee sends greetings to President Wilson, commending his achievements in the interest of the country and the whole world, and condemns, in general terms, the Republican Congress.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Repeats the Virginia plank with little variation, condemning the action of the Senate Republicans in adopting reservations and the separate peace resolution, and advocating ratification of the Peace Treaty and such membership in the League of Nations as would in no wise impair national integrity or independence.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR

Praises the Administration's conduct of the war, commending the patriotic efforts of American citizens to

aid the government, and praises the military and naval forces with mention of General Pershing by name.

FINANCE

Again incorporates the language of the Virginia Democrats in extolling the Federal Reserve system and the financing of the war, and in condemning the Republicans for extravagance.

TAXATION

Criticizes the Republican Congress for failing to revise war-time tax schedules and demands a survey of tax conditions by the coming Congress. Denies Republican claims of economy, declaring that no money was saved except at the expense of the efficiency of government business.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Blames diminished production for high prices and declares the Republicans are responsible in that they delayed peace and failed to provide the President with necessary legislation.

WAR INVESTIGATIONS

Condemns the Republicans for their use of appropriations in investigating the conduct of the war.

PROFITEERING

Pledges the party to enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

TARIFF

Reaffirms Democratic tariff doctrines and declares for a research on the subject by a nonpartisan commission.

BUDGET

Defends President Wilson's veto of the budget bill and advocates a budget system partly under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury with consolidated auditing.

POSTAL SERVICE

Commends Democratic administration of the postal service and makes a blanket declaration for higher salaries for postal employees. Advocates greater use of motor vehicles in transportation of mail and extension of the parcel post.

FREE SPEECH

Declares for free speech and for free press except in so far as it may attack the life of the nation.

AGRICULTURE

Praises the Democratic record in establishing farm loan banks and other legislation. Indorses collective bargaining and researches into production costs.

LABOR

Follows the Virginia plank in declaring strikes and lockouts should not jeopardize the paramount public interests, but adds a statement of opposition to compulsory arbitration. Favors readjustment of salaries of government employees.

SUFFRAGE

Congratulates legislatures that have ratified the suffrage amendment and urges Democratic governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida to complete ratification in time for women to vote this fall.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Declares against child labor. Favors legislation for child welfare and maternity care. Advocates increases in teachers' salaries. Urges extension of vocational education, better conditions for working women and reclassification of the civil service with a view to equality of the sexes. Indorses separate citizenship for married women.

SOLDIER COMPENSATION

Advocates generosity to disabled soldiers but declares against excessive bond issues to pay compensation which would put patriotism on a pecuniary basis.

RAILROADS

Commends Federal Administration of railroads during the war, declaring it was efficient and economical despite inadequate and worn equipment. Criticizes the recently enacted transportation act and says Congress temporized until so late a date that the President was forced to sign the bill or else throw the railroad situation into chaos.

HIGHWAYS

Favors continuance of federal aid in road building.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Calls Republican plank inadequate and advocates further development of adequate transportation on rivers and further improvement of inland waterways. Recognizes the importance of connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi as well as with the St. Lawrence.

FOREIGN TRADE

Favors extension of foreign trade.

MERCHANT MARINE

Pledges the party to a policy of continued improvement of the merchant marine under proper legislation.

RECLAMATION

Advocates extension of arid land reclamation with a view to home building.

MEXICO

Deplores the misfortunes of the Mexican people and upholds President Wilson's Mexican policy, declaring that as a consequence order is reappearing in Mexico. Advocates recognition of new Mexican Government when it has proved its ability to maintain order.

IRELAND

Reiterates President Wilson's program of self-determination, expresses sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people and declares that when the United States becomes a member of the League of Nations it can legitimately bring the Irish problem before the bar of the League.

ARMENIA

Declares it the duty of the American Government to aid in the establishment of order and complete independence for Armenia.

ALASKA

Commends the Democratic Administration for railroad construction and coal and oil development. Advocates modification of coal law to facilitate

development and also extension of the farm loan act to Alaska.

PHILIPPINES

Declares for Philippine independence without unnecessary delay when the islands are ready for self-government.

HAWAII

Advocates a liberal policy toward Hawaii with greater development of the rights and privileges of the middle classes.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Deplores the pre-convention expenditures of Republican presidential candidates and advocates regulation of such expenditures by federal law. Praises the administration of the commission and advocates amplification of its work.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Favors legislation for supervision of livestock markets by the federal government.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF CENSORSHIP CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of State announced yesterday that a published statement attributed to Prof. Stanley Rybins of the University of Minnesota, one of the Committee of Forty-Eight, to the effect that the military intelligence division opened the mail of Breckinridge Long, until recently Third Assistant Secretary of State, is without foundation.

"The military intelligence division did not open the mail of Mr. Long or any other person," it was asserted. "Professor Rybins has never been connected in any capacity with the military intelligence division. During the war he served for a few months as an enlisted man in the sixth division, Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, during a part of which time he was detailed for duty in the office of divisional intelligence officer. There is no record of Professor Rybins having had any connection with the postal censorship, the only agency of the government authorized to open mail."

MR. LANGER LEADS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota.—Twenty-four hours after the polls closed in North Dakota's primary election, leaders of both factions, the Nonpartisan League and the Independent Voters Association, were claiming victory. Eight hundred and twelve precincts out of 2064 in the State gave William Langer 33,498, against Gov. Lynn J. Frazier's 32,470.

The question of whether or not this gain has been sufficient to give Mr. Langer a majority when all returns are available, cannot be determined.

On the face of the returns last night, which are largely from cities and towns, for Congress in the first district, the nomination of O. P. Burnett, anti-League candidate, against John Baer is apparently assured. Senator A. J. Gronna and E. F. Ladd, League candidate for United States Senator, are running neck and neck, early returns favoring Senator Gronna. Returns are too meager to indicate the outcome in the Norton-Sinclair and the Pendray-Young congressional contests.

LABOR DEPARTMENT FORCED TO CURTAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Labor Department is one of the executive departments which suffered most heavily at the hands of Congress, when the cutting process was under way. The bureau of conciliation had its appropriation cut from \$200,000 to \$100,000, which will necessitate the reduction of its field force and the personnel of the Washington office. Since its formation it is said to have saved industry millions of dollars through adjustments between employers and employees. Last year the bureau handled 1780 cases, 95 per cent of which were settled by the Department of Labor's agents.

Another branch impaired through reduction of its appropriation is the bureau of Labor statistics, which collected and studied statistics relating to the cost of living and other data used in various governmental compilations.

The employment bureau was allowed so little that it will be able to do almost no work, it is claimed.

STUDYING UNGAVA BIRD LIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Professor W. E. Clyde Todd, curator of ornithology at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, has sailed from North Sydney for Ungava, where he will study the bird life and other animal life north of the tree line. Professor Todd is accompanied by his assistant at the Carnegie Institute, George Sutton, and by two other natural scientists, John Emery Mitchell, of Portland, Maine, and Edward S. Parsons, of Marietta, Ohio. From North Sydney the party sailed to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, where they take a vessel for the north.

ARTILLERY PIECES AVAILABLE

NEW YORK, New York.—The War Department has available a quantity of condemned guns, mortars and howitzers for donation to municipal corporations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and soldiers' monument associations. Col. A. W. Maish, ordnance officer of the Eastern Department, announced here yesterday.

DEMOCRATS NAME FOUR MORE MEN

Ambassador Davis, Senators Glass and Simmons and Governor-General Harrison Make Fourteen on the Presidential List

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The names of four more men were formally presented to the Democratic national convention yesterday as presidential candidates, making 14 in all placed in nomination.

West Virginia sent John J. Cornwell to the platform to nominate John W. Davis, Ambassador to Great Britain. Governor Cornwell said that if the campaign was merely a contest to keep control of the Government for the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Harris & Evans, Washington, D. C.

Farnold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, named for presidency

Democratic Party, "to keep some people in political office and put others into office, then I am ready to quit now."

The public record of Mr. Davis, said Governor Cornwell, assured that if nominated he would not be the candidate of "any class, any section or any group," said he. "To nominate a man merely because he is supposed to be popular with one particular group or people in the country at the sacrifice of leadership. If you do, you make the Democratic Party a sectional organization."

Governor Cornwell, by indirect reference, defended the labor record of Mr. Davis, which had been attacked. He closed with a reference to the close relations between the President and Mr. Davis and the fact that during negotiations of the Peace Treaty the President had kept Mr. Davis "at his elbow."

Mrs. Julia Brown, of West Virginia, seconded the nomination of Mr. Davis. "Women will select a man," said she, "whose past life can stand the searchlight test and whose present life measures up to women's ideals." "This man," said Mrs. Brown, "is not a preacher, although in his life he practices what preachers preach. He is home-bred and a well-read American statesman."

Henry D. Flood, Representative from Virginia, in nominating Carter



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Western Newspaper Union, New York

John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, named for presidency

Glass, Senator from Virginia, described him as the "warm supporter and close political adviser of Woodrow Wilson." He said that Senator Glass' home town, Lynchburg, Virginia, was a monument to his ability. Mr. Flood reviewed the work of Mr. Glass in the House of Representatives, in the Treasury Department and finally in the Senate, and ended by declaring that he offered to the party the experience and the capacity of "a brave man whose democracy will never wane and whose patriotism will never be questioned."

W. C. Newland of Lenox placed in nomination Farnold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, for whom the delegates from that State are instructed.

Mrs. Martha Nelson McCann of California, made a second speech for Senator Simmons, merely saying: "Ladies and gentlemen of the convention: I rise to second the nomination of Senator Simmons of North Carolina."

When the Philippines were called Miss Bessie Dwyer of Manila was escorted to the speakers stand and made a nomination speech for Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines.

CHANGES IN UNIVERSITY STAFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Dean L. D. Coffman became president of the

University of Minnesota yesterday, succeeding Marion L. Burton, who assumes the presidency of the University of Michigan. Oscar Buhr, executive secretary of the University of Minnesota will leave on July 15, going to the University of Michigan as assistant to the president.

RECOMMENDATION ON RAILROAD FUND

Use Favored of \$86,000,000 for Equipment and Additions, and \$35,000,000 for Betterments to Promote Car Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a report made to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, distribution of \$86,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 revolving fund provided by the Transportation Act for the purchase of railroad equipment, betterment and additions was recommended to be used in rebuilding and repairing 12,616 cars and locomotives, and in the purchase of 588 new locomotives and 45,000 freight cars, and \$35,000,000 for additions and betterments to promote the movement of cars.

Twenty-five roads would receive the total fund for additions and betterments, including improved roundhouse and engine terminal capacity, the extension of sidings, additional yard tracks, and the like. Twenty-five roads would receive \$28,568,632 for the acquisition of 599 freight locomotives and 239 switching locomotives, having a total value of \$53,737,358; 10 roads would receive \$52,260,537 for the purchase of 45,021 freight cars of a total value of approximately \$143,569,730, and nine roads would receive \$7,026,000 for the purpose of additions and betterments to existing equipment which would restore to efficient service 12,621 cars and locomotives.

New York Central Would Get Most

The New York Central would receive the largest amount out of the \$26,000,000 for the purchase of new locomotives, its allotment being \$4,807,000. The Illinois Central would receive \$2,987,500; the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, \$2,149,000; the Northern Pacific, \$1,850,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford, \$1,750,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, \$1,742,000; Great Northern, \$1,373,000; the Erie, \$1,240,000; Boston & Maine, \$1,245,000.

Of the \$35,000,000 addition and betterment fund, the New York, New Haven & Hartford would receive \$6,130,000, the Chesapeake & Ohio \$4,750,000, the Northern Pacific \$2,400,000, the Delaware & Hudson \$2,250,000, the Virginian \$2,000,000, the Texas & Pacific \$1,688,000, Boston & Maine \$1,814,000.

Of the \$52,000,000 for the purchase of freight cars the New York Central would receive \$11,192,000; the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, \$7,850,000; the Fruit Growers Express, \$6,750,000; the Southern Pacific, \$6,331,000; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$3,150,000; Wheeling & Lake Erie, \$3,800,000.

It is understood the commission is preparing to get promptly upon these recommendations.

Hearing on Car Supply

Owing to numerous complaints made to the commission regarding the supply of open top cars and their circulation the commission on Thursday ordered a hearing at 10 a. m., July 8, to determine whether new rules should be made to regulate the use of such cars east of the Mississippi River.

The commission has also instructed the Pennsylvania and the East Broad Top Railroad Companies, which have been unable to handle coal needed in Philadelphia, to supply that city's needs for gas and electric power, to assign to the Rock Hill Coal & Iron Company a certain number of cars for transporting coal there. It is declared that an emergency exists, and as a result what is in effect a preference and priority order is issued.

Statistics for railroad business in April for the first four months of this year are expected to show considerable gains over the same periods for 1919 as soon as complete records are filed with the commission. Better loading of freight cars would appear to be indicated by the fact that net ton miles increased slightly last April over April of last year, though mileage of loaded and empty cars was considerably less. Considerable increases are shown in some items for the four months period. Net ton miles increased from \$6,824,145,000 to 103,738,142,000.

LARGE SCHOOL FUND APPROVED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Future expenditures aggregating \$2,146,094.11 for new school sites, and for repairs, plans and new accommodation have been approved by Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston. Of this sum \$600,000 is appropriated for the new public Latin school building.

LENGTHY CONTEST ON IRISH QUESTION

Democratic Committee Plank Sympathizes With Self-Government Plea and Pledges Action Consistent With Comity

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Under a plank adopted yesterday by the platform committee, the Democratic Party would express sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for self-government and pledge such action in the matter as would be consistent with international comity and usage. The action was taken after a long debate, during which the committee rejected the subcommittee plank proposing to leave the question to the League of Nations and voted down the proposal for a plank pledging diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic.

A plank merely to express sympathy for the Irish people in their aspirations for self-government was offered, but before the committee acted on it, Frank P. Walsh, head of the American Commission for Irish Independence was granted a hearing behind closed doors.

Diplomatic Recognition Desired

Mr. Walsh advocated a plank pledging the party to diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic. He declared he had been instructed by a caucus of about 200 Irish sympathizers who are convention delegates to say that anything less would be considered an evasion of the issue.

Mr. Walsh was not permitted to argue before the committee, however, a request that he be given that privilege being voted down after he had gone into the committee room. The motion that he be allowed to make an argument was made by David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts.

Members of the committee who opposed the motion pointed out that Mr. Walsh already had presented his case in the committee's open hearings and that nothing was to be gained by taking time for his restatement.

The fight for Irish recognition in the committee was led by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and W. Bourke Cockran of New York, and developed a bitter war.

He made public this statement of what he intended to say to the committee: "The relegation of this outstanding American question to the proposed League of Nations, we deem an attempted evasion of a clear political duty which must react destructively upon our party throughout the nation. Those who have favored the plank presented to your committee by the friends of Irish freedom and the American commission on Irish independence absolutely repudiate it and declare it to be a cold and arbitrary denial of the appeal of millions of your fellow citizens, regardless of race, to uphold the finest traditions of America, by unequivocally declaring in favor of the recognition of the existing Irish republic."

Caucus of Irish Sympathizers

Meantime, the caucus of Irish sympathizers had reassembled in a room a few feet away from the committee and organized for a struggle to the last ditch. An executive committee of one member from each state was selected, but when New York was reached the rule was broken and several members from that state, including Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, and Gov. Alfred E. Smith, were appointed on the committee. Mr. Murphy paid a visit to the caucus room just as the delegates were assembling but he did not remain for the meeting. Governor Smith was not present.

When Frank P. Walsh returned to the caucus, he reported that the Irish group "had the sympathy of a strong fighting minority" within the platform. He urged the delegates to get busy and strengthen their hands. "Appeal to them to put their minority report before the convention," he said, "and then we can take it up there."

Address by Senator David I. Walsh

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts came out of the Resolutions Committee, and addressed the caucus of Irish sympathizers. "There is no secret about the fact that the committee has voted not to accept the plank on Ireland offered by the representatives of the Irish people gathered here," he said, "and that it has adopted a substitute."

Under the idea of self-determination, voiced by President Wilson, he continued, he would continue to support efforts to get the convention to declare for recognition of Ireland.

"The finest speech before the resolutions committee," continued Senator Walsh, "was made by a Filipino, who said the Philippine Islands wanted independence, even though the United States could do more for them than they can do for themselves. When I left the committee they were discussing what America can do for the suffering population of Armenia."

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN FAR EAST

Object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Says Marquis Okuma, Who Declares Himself in Favor of Its Renewal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Calling attention to the great public interest in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Marquis Okuma has expressed himself in favor of a renewal of the compact, according to Japanese advices received here yesterday.

Marquis Okuma was quoted as follows: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was first concluded with a view to the maintenance of peace in the Far East and for the protection of Anglo-Japanese interests against the possible invasion of Russia and Siberia. The treaty has undergone more or less revision on two occasions, but the above aims of the compact have always remained unaltered. In fact, the alliance was necessary in the past, the post-bellum situation of the world, especially in the Orient, renders its necessity even greater."

Present Need of Alliance

"Without the alliance, what about the future of India and that of China and that of Siberia? The fact should not be forgotten that it is the alliance that has enabled us to maintain the peace of the Far East, nipping in the bud all the possible troubles that were springing up under German and Russian influence. The downfall of Russia and Germany not only does not prove that peace has been firmly established in the Orient, but has opened up a new phase of the situation, rendering the guarantee of its peace more than ever necessary."

"The object of the past alliance was positive; its future object will now be negative. The Versailles Peace Conference has culminated in the organization of the League of Nations, which is, indeed, highly welcome for the sake of the world's peace. But at the same time the fact should be emphasized that its organization is by no possible means incompatible with the alliance. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that the League of Nations is not yet founded on a basis solid enough to exercise a perfect moral control over the world. This state of affairs finds eloquent testimony in the fact that an Anglo-French compact has been concluded to insure the post-bellum safety of the French Republic and that the United States, which is the promoter of the League of Nations, still reserves its ratification of the Peace Treaty as well as the League of Nations."

Interest in United States

"The necessity for the maintenance



The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Polly of Oklahoma

Why she is called Polly, I cannot tell you. I made Polly's acquaintance while in Chickasha, Oklahoma, last September, and, coming to know her, quite naturally asked, "Why 'Polly'?" I questioned two conductors, a brakeman, a fireman and an engineer; but they did not know. Next, in turn, I appealed to a policeman, the clerk at the McFarland hotel, and the lad who tends the soda fountain in the old bank building—the one that has the cornucopias over the door. Not one of them could tell me. Nor, strangely enough, could the baggage-man at Purcell, though he frankly confessed that he had met Polly at least twice each day for more years than his gallantry cared to remember.

But, after all, just why Polly is Polly need not greatly concern us. It should be enough to know that so lovable a train bears so lovable a name. So many go solely by numbers, or wear very grand and composite titles that would no more suit Polly than would Polly suit them. For Polly is none of your aristocratic thunderbolts that rush by in the day or flash past in the night, giving a momentary glimpse of pink-shaded lights, the rich gleam of silver from white-limbed tables, or bland-looking passengers lounging in the depths of parlor-car chairs. Not a seat in her coaches but that stands straight at attention and makes for companion-ship, since each is built to hold two; not a window but frames at least one friendly face as she meanders along from hamlet to town; nor a station that is wanting in furnishing faces as friendly as those that they greet.

Polly's coaches—she has three—are of the old-fashioned kind: not bobbed close at the neck or pulled out at the ears as is often the way with the present-day type, but with picturesque eaves and handy dimensions that lend themselves to an appearance of coziness. Their coats, once of green, have since reverted to more modest hues until they have now found a color most becoming to Polly.

Within one finds door frames and window sashes nicely scrolled at the corners. To match, and between them, are panels fairly smothered in varnish-forming surfaces of the kind that make such fine dancing places for the spotlights of light that skip through the tri-colored transoms which border the sides where the ceiling join hands with the walls. These ceilings are high and slightly domed at the arch. Down their length run still other panels painted pale pink and gray. These panels have roses tucked in their corners and one boasts three cherubs that somehow or other have lost most of their toes. Or it may be that the toes have but faded from view. This is no mere conjecture, but a quite possible fact based upon Polly's love for the sunshine, upon which she coaxes to enter by providing a variety of chinks of the kind most favored by sunbeams.

Here and there in the cars—that is to say, at both ends and the middle—neatly kept lamps sprout down from the ceiling, wearing spotless, white shades shaped like halves of the moon. Under these lamps, and through rings that are parts of them, runs the jolly gray cord that connects with the whistle. It is not, happily, concealed from one's gaze as in the more modern cars; but ever-swayingly present—awakening importantly on its never-ending journey to the engine ahead.

As for seat coverings, Polly favors none of those modish patterns such as the fashionable browns or the greens that adorn the cushions in the newest steel cars. Instead she prefers well-tried red plush or that failing our fancy, Polly supplies one coach with no upholstery at all.

Polly's windows are always kept open; or such, at least, is the rule in September. This hospitable custom extends to the baggage-car doors. Thus, while one does not enter by the windows nor yet seek admittance through that car which carries one's trunks, the fact that all are open suggests an attitude of perpetual welcome on Polly's part. It is as if she said, "See, the latchstring is out; come on a-traveling with me." And, once aboard, there is, by this very same token, always the feeling that one is quite free to depart, whenever and wherever one chooses.

There are larger, fatter and more formidable engines than that which is part of Polly. There is, for example, the one that is known as the Mogul, and another that some term a Gray Hound. But did Polly's pilot ever attain the dignity of classification I hazard the guess that it would be set down as a Duck. For nothing, not made in actual imitation of a duck could be more like one. It possesses a very long stack with two rings at the top—and there you have the neck its back is swung low, while its unsightly driving wheels stand high off the rails as if to peer into the windows of the quaint-looking cab, and these form the tail of the bird.

There are times when Polly seems to wobble and waddle and there are those (unobserving ones) who will tell you that this motion is due to some quirk in the track. That, however, is the sheerest of nonenses, for the cause

is to be most positively traced to the shape and the style of the engine. But if, on the other hand, Polly sometimes seems fit to sway to the left and sway to the right no greater mistake could be made than to attribute this movement to the iron duck ahead. For these gentle dips are things entirely apart from the wabblings and waddlings. They are merely the means that Polly occasionally adopts when she stoops to caress the fennel and sudan grass that line the sides of her pathway. Nothing could be plainer. Indeed, when she trundles along, impartially bowing, first to the east and then to the west, one may lean out of a window and, looking back, see these favored ones waving after her in grateful acknowledgment of the attention accorded them.

IN 1838

Thirty miles east of Kingston, Ontario, in the St. Lawrence River, lies the hulk of the Canadian steamer, Sir Robert Peel, which was fired and sunk during the Patriot War of 1837-38. It was on the night of May 30, 1838, that this steamer, en route from Prescott to Toronto, Ontario, with 19 passengers and \$20,000 in specie for paying the troops in upper Canada, was taking on wood at what was then called McDonnell's wharf when a company of men led by "Bill" Johnston, known as the hero of the Thousand Islands, disguised and painted like Indians, and armed with muskets and bayonets, rushed aboard shouting: "Remember the Caroline!" The night was dark and rainy. The passengers who were asleep in the cabin, together with the crew, were ordered ashore and had to leave. The Peel was then pushed out into the river and burned and sunk. All the attacking band escaped punishment. Several were tried at Watertown, New York, for arson but were acquitted.

Johnston kept an hotel for years at Clayton, New York, formerly known as French Creek. He was a native of lower Canada and claimed to be a confidential friend of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the rebellion in upper Canada in 1837. His daughter, Kate Johnston, furnished the band with supplies while they were outlawed and in hiding among the Thousand Islands. Perhaps 15 years ago the anchor of the Peel was secured for a while it lay imbedded in the coast, an object of interest. It is understood now to be in a New York museum. The Peel wharf is situated just two miles below the Thousand Island Park in United States waters, and is of interest to the tourist who revels in historical events of the past century.

Australian Slang

Although the Australian public has eagerly bought and thoroughly enjoyed Dennis's "The Sentimental Bloke" and "Ginger Mick" the slang used by the characters has never been typical of the Commonwealth. This fact was recently emphasized by speakers at a meeting of the Australian Literature Society, one critic declaring that the expressions used by Dennis were a caricature. Mr. Bernard O'Dowd, the successful Australian poet, laid the blame for this new phase of Australian literary work at the door of American plays and motion pictures. While it is possible that American slang may have helped to foster the Australian variety, as depicted by one or two recent Australian writers, it is also true that the immense popularity enjoyed by "Ginger Mick" must be laid largely at the door of the war. The breezy, clean, virile sentiment, wrapped up in crudity of language made its greatest appeal in the trenches. It may probably be said, even by those who object to an Australian variety of "cockney," that the characters drawn were at least typical of a phase of Sydney and Melbourne slums. It is not every author who can turn a battered red soft hat into a halo or make thousands weep over a rabbit hawked turned here. This much, at least, must be said for Dennis.

Waste Paper

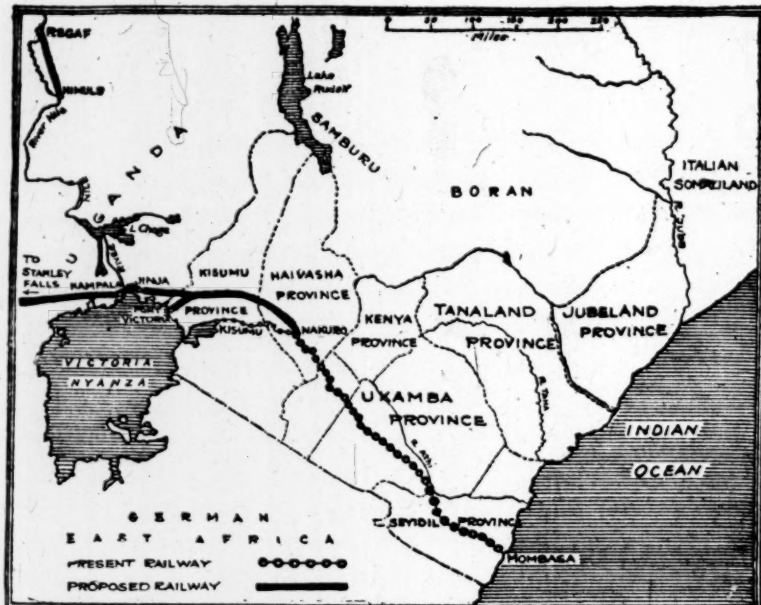
Several years ago it happened one morning in St. Louis, Missouri, that children on their way to school were seen carrying bundles of old newspapers and magazines. Stephen M. Wagner, a member of the board of education, had suggested that the children collect waste paper and sell it for the benefit of the Teachers' Benevolent Association, a voluntary organization of teachers formed to provide annuities for its members after long service and financial help in cases of temporary need; the teachers had naturally enough passed the idea along to the children; and the children had begun collecting waste paper. In many cases, no doubt, their elders, glad enough to get rid of the old newspapers, magazines and books, were skeptical about the financial results. But more and more of the children joined the pioneer band of collectors; and pretty soon, just as little drops of water and little grains of sand make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land, the individual bundles were beginning to make tons of waste paper, and the Teachers' Benevolent Association found it worth while to invest in an auto truck to handle its business with the paper dealers. In 1919 the schools collected 901 tons of paper; and in 1920 they have already collected 513 tons of newspapers and 53 tons of magazines; altogether, since the morning when the children began bringing waste paper to school, the business has realized nearly \$40,000, and more than 100,000 children are now engaged in it. The moral is so obvious that the United States Department of Commerce urgently desires that schools all over the country should begin and do likewise.

IN AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The great railway junction of Central Africa is coming into existence. It will be formed where the communications from the east to the west coast cross the Cape to Cairo line of the future. The East African Government is now undertaking the construction of a branch line (which will one day become the main line) from Nakuro to the border of the Province; thence the line is to be ultimately continued to Jinja and Kampala. This line will afford a connection with the Cape to Cairo line and through communication between the Congo and the Indian Ocean. The Belgians are already in possession of through com-

munications used were, "4 Hauptpost" and "Republ. Post—Budapest." Most of the stamps introduced for the use by the aerial posts are of the overprinted variety; there are, however, one or two exceptions, notably the attractive looking United States series which has proved so popular with collectors. This service was started on May 15, 1918, between Washington—Philadelphia—New York, and the 24c, carmine and blue stamp was issued for franking letters. In July, the postal rate was reduced to 16 cents, and a green stamp of this value was placed on sale. The tariff is now 6 cents, and for this reduction the 6c, orange, was introduced. All three values are available for ordinary postage as well as by the air line. The 24c, exists with inverted center, one sheet of 100 having been printed in



The new railway will run from Nakuro to Jinja

munication by railway and water as far as Stanley Falls.

It is also proposed officially in Uganda that a railway line should be laid between Nimule and Regat in the Sudan. This would provide through rail and steamer accommodation between Mombasa and the Mediterranean. The Nile is navigable from the Victoria Nyanza to Nimule, but between that place and Regat there are cataracts.

The linking up of two vast schemes is therefore nearing actuality.

PHILATELIC NOTES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Post in the Air
There is nothing new in the transmission of letters, for we read that a great Persian king established a post more than 500 years before the Christian era, and throughout the centuries postal systems of a kind were in regular operation all over the world. Messengers by land and water gave place to regular vehicles in course of time, and the great event of mails by rail took place in 1839. Now we have mails by aeroplane, and this venture has given the philatelist a new form of specialism, as even in this early stage of proceedings, many collectors have begun to form collections of aero stamps. The pursuit should claim many adherents for with but one or two exceptions the stamps are comparatively easy to obtain.

Early experiments in the use of aircraft for the transmission of letters were essentially private ventures, and as yet no extensive use has been made of the aerial posts. One of the first on record was at the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad in 1911, and the first air mail in England was between London and Windsor in the same year. Italy claims pride of place in being the first country to issue a special aero stamp, and this mail was used by the general public. A number of 25 centesimi, rose, oblong express stamps were overprinted "Esperimento Poste Aerea—Maglio 1917—Torino—Roma, Roma—Torino." The service was between Rome and Turin, a distance of 330 miles, and the first trip took place on May 22, 1917. The mail bags weighed 440 pounds, and the journey was accomplished in 4½ hours. A month later another service was opened between Naples and Palermo, this being to circumvent the submarine menace. Letters were franked with a special stamp, consisting of 40c, violet, express type, a denomination hitherto not issued for postal use. The stamps were surcharged 25c, and bear the inscription "Idrovolante—Napoli—Palermo—Napoli," while the cancellation reads, "Posta Aerea—Palermo—Pal Continentale."

Mention of the postmark or cancellation brings up that old and familiar question of the value of a stamp on the original cover or envelope, and all philatelists will agree that where aero stamps are concerned, the specimen used on the original cover should come first and claim most interest.

Overprints

A special mail service by aeroplane between Vienna—Cracow—Lemberg was started in March, 1918, and an issue of three values was brought into use. These were of the same design as the high values of the Austrian series of 1916, but in different colors, and the 2 and 3 kroner values were surcharged 1.50 and 2.50 respectively, while all three bear the overprint, "Flugpost" in large sans serif capitals. In July of the same year two of the Hungarian "Parlament House" type were surcharged with new values, and overprinted with the inscription, "Republ. Posta." These stamps were intended for use on letters carried by aeroplane from Budapest to the outlying districts, but the scheme was not a success and was discontinued after a few days. Stamps used on the service should be scarce, and collectors might bear in mind that the only cancella-

this way, and the error was purchased by a collector for its original face value.

Some Unusual Issues

Germany also adopted a special issue of aerial or flying post stamps in November of last year. There are two values, 10pf., orange, showing a winged post horn, and 40pf., green, depicting an aeroplane in flight. Letters have been carried by the air post franked with the commemorative stamps issued in connection with the National Assembly at Weimar and bearing the cancellation "Flugpost."

The first air mail across the Atlantic gave the collector his first rarity in aero stamps, and these are in great demand, the usual price ranging from £30 to £40. The mail was carried by Mr. H. G. Hawker and Capt. A. MacKenzie Grieve, on May 18, 1919, from Newfoundland to the United Kingdom. Their plane was wrecked in mid-Atlantic, but the mail was salvaged and brought to London. The stamp used to frank the letters in this historic mail were the 3c, brown, "Caribou" issue of Newfoundland, overprinted "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post; April, 1919," in the Dominion at the office of the Royal Gazette. The issue consisted of only 200, and these were used as follows: Eighteen were damaged and subsequently destroyed; two were presented to the government, one being sent to King George; six others were presented to aviators, and two to the Castle Museum; 95 were cancelled and used in the mail; and 76 were sold at \$25 each for the benefit of the Permanent Maritime Disasters Fund. The next issue comprised the 1, 2, 3 and 24 cts. of the same series, overprinted locally, "1st Atlantic Air Post, Martinsyde, Raynham, Morgah." A third series or rather issue, as there was but one denomination, appeared in June, and a number of the 15c. stamps of the 1897 Jubilee issue were overprinted "Trans-Atlantic Air Post, 1919. One Dollar." There are two varieties of the overprint, one without comma after "Post," and another showing no period after the date. This stamp was used on the mail carried by Capt. Sir John Alcock and Sir A. Whitten Brown on their successful crossing on June 14, 1919.

An Abandoned Enterprise

Great preparations were made by the Japanese postal authorities for the proposed air post between Tokyo and Osaka, in October, 1919, and a printing of 40,000 special stamps was got ready. Weather conditions were, however, unfavorable, and finally the mail was sent by rail. Another attempt was to have been made at a later date, but nothing has been heard since. A new issue will have to be prepared at any rate, for the entire stock of the first printing was rapidly bought up. The issue consisted of a number of the current 1½ sen, blue, and the 3 sen, carmine, overprinted with an aeroplane device on red and black respectively.

An aerial postal service was inaugurated in Canada in August, 1918, and a special lithographed label in black and red, depicting a Zeppelin being brought down by a plane, was used. Strictly speaking this was not a stamp, as the service was not instituted by the postal service, but it is of interest to the collector. The label was sold by the Aero Club, and the money given to charities. There was an attempt to establish an air post between Barranquilla and Port Colombia, and 200 of the current 2c, red, were overprinted locally, "1er Servicio Postal Aereo 6-18-19."

The Swiss Government were quite successful with their aero post between Zurich, Berne, and Lausanne, and the stamp used is the current 50c., yellow green, and deep green, which has the military aviator's badge overprinted in red. The service on correspondence by the aero post is the same as the ordinary post, and the rate is 50 centimes. In North Africa the French have established an airline between Gabes, Djerba, Zaris, and Ben Gardane, and the letters are franked with the current 35c., Tunisian stamp, which is surcharged 30c. and bears the airman's badge in red.

MANNERS IN THE STATES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You ask me for impressions of America. Well, though I know a good deal of the other continents, it is the first time I have touched this hemisphere and I have been here only six weeks at present. I know it is easier to write about a country or a person after six weeks than after six years or 60 years. It is always easier to know about subjects of which one knows little or nothing. If you ask a girl what she thinks of a youth she met last night at a ball, she gives an opinion straight off. If you ask a woman what she thinks of her husband, that is a very difficult matter. But still I have not the impudence to criticize a great people after six weeks' observation in one of two of their towns, though I am aware that many of my contemporaries have not hesitated about it.

Since you ask it, however, I will note down one or two things that have struck me, and that probably strike most Englishmen on arriving. Of course the first thing is the superb beauty of New York City. It is beyond comparison the most beautiful city I have ever seen. As one approaches it up the river or looks at it across the water from the Columbia Heights in Brooklyn, it is like a vision of impossible romance. It is like a dream of some ancient painter or poet such as he never expected to be realized on earth. The height of the buildings, the mass of their grouping, the grandeur of their outline, their simplicity, their general freedom from ornament, bring them close to the ideal of what a great city should be. See them when a thin mist just covers their base, or an hour after sunset when the lights are beginning to show through the blue in gold and orange gleams—there is nothing to compare with it in beauty among the buildings of modern mankind. I know it is the crowding upon the island that suggested the grandeur of the height. I know that only the solid rock of the island makes such building possible, for dear old London's clay, for instance, would sag and yield beneath such weight of masonry. No matter, that is where the genius of American engineers and architects shows itself. They have taken advantage of the crowding and of the rock to construct this marvel of a town. The engineer's and architect's arts are the arts of America.

External Beauty
So external beauty was my first surprise on arriving. My second was what I may call internal beauty—I mean good manners. I had expected to find people too smart, too flustered, too hustling for politeness. Perhaps Americans are in part to blame for their reputation. They talk so much about their smartness, their "hustle," their businesslike ways, that they give us an impression of "Gee whizz! and devil take the hindmost!" I found my requests were answered with the utmost politeness. My inquiries were patiently listened to and reasonably considered. The drivers did not double their fares because I was a stranger. The police did not hound me around, but told me just the proper thing to do and the proper place to go to. If I wanted information, there was a man or woman ready and apparently eager to supply it. They seemed to like doing it. I felt as though all the citizens of New York had only been waiting for my arrival to show how pleasant they were.

Uniform Politeness

In every American city I have visited it has been the same. I ask the way in the street, and ten to one the man or woman does not only tell me but comes part of the way to put me right. It is amazing. In the clubs too—what politeness, cordiality, what solicitude to please! Here every one assumes that you are one of the most delightful men upon earth. All seem to have been waiting all their lives to meet you, and now the

desire of their hearts is at last accomplished. How enviable is that American custom of saying "Delighted to meet you, sir!" or "Very glad indeed to know you!" when first a complete stranger is introduced? Of course one knows that the delight is not very profound; it is expressed to all indifferently. But then it is expressed with such a smile, with such an air of conviction and frank reality. I only wish some one would tell me what is the proper answer to make to that hospitable greeting. I can but say, "Thank you very much!" or "I'm glad, too." A German might say, "Sehr angenehm!" but English has no equivalent, and besides we are not allowed to take our manners or anything else from Germany now.

Or put it on the business side—the only business side known to me, the side of journalism and publishing. In London one goes into a publisher's or editor's office, even after introduction and appointment, and is greeted with looks of profound hostility and distrust. Ten to one the great man shouts to the boy or down a telephone that he will be ready for his next business or his next visitor in two minutes. Then he turns to one and says, "Well, what is it?" in a tone which evidently implies, "What on earth have you come here for?" I can only hope it is not to plague one with a manuscript or a suggestion of writing something for the paper, because if it is the sooner you clear out the better! In America an editor or a publisher writes and asks one to come and see him. He receives you as though you were the opportunity he had been waiting for all his life. He makes suggestions of what you could do for him. He is eager to please, as eager as if his income and not yours depended on the transaction. He hopes you will submit anything you have got. You come away with the feeling that if you had been treated with finer courtesy. You may say that it does not necessarily mean very much. I know that. I only answer that it is polite.

There is very little smoking in the restaurants, and in the trains it is very strictly limited to the special compartments—much more strictly than in England. I think that as a whole also the girls and women are treated with finer and simpler politeness than with us. Their presence in business is regarded more as a matter of course.

That word business does, however, suggest to me another point that I have observed. In certain respects I find you far from businesslike. I suppose no nation in the world employs so many stenographers, clerks, and secretaries, chiefly women. The offices in New York are the finest and best arranged that I have ever seen—the cleanest, the most comfortable, the best lighted. You are always contriving new devices for saving labor in account-keeping and secretarial work. Yet you are singularly bad at answering letters. I have waited months and months in England to get an answer from New York on a matter of some real importance. Only after repeated appeals have I extracted a reply. I used to put it down to particular carelessness or rudeness. But I now find there is nothing particular about it. It is only the common habit, I will not say of doing business but of neglecting business. It is true that your postal system is about the worst I have known outside Turkey or Russia. No one seems to have any confidence that a letter will arrive in time or ever. I am told that the failure is only temporary and due to a passing officialdom, and I hope it is so. But the habit of leaving letters to answer themselves seems quite general. It is a Napoleonic habit, no doubt, but it is not business, and it is not polite.

—H. W. N.

A NEW ENGLAND JEREMIAH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I didn't think much of his hotel. It was a little too bare and the rockers creaked. The beds were almost too single and the blankets too thin and the sheets too cotton. Nothing had quite enough paint, and the dinner was rather meager for the piping times of peace and the end of a day by the seashore.

But I liked Himself, in leisurely state behind the register, and the ungentle flow of his talk, after his lonely winter in the New England countryside with political rumination for his pastime.

I had innocently asked for a glass of milk.

"Mebbe, you can," he said, "and mebbe you can't."

"No milk. Why don't you keep a cow?" I said, scornful and incredulous, and loosed his storm.

"Keep a cow—keep a cow! Indeed, what, and buy a thousand-dollar machine to get her milked. Young woman," he lowered, "these ain't the old days. Milk's a lost art up here. Ain't a girl within 40 miles ever milked a cow. Don't know milk comes from cows mostly. Think it grows natural at sody fountains."

"Was a time—" his voice rose to a wail, "when right here on the coast, folks planted their own buckwheat, and hives they kept, and no man ever saw a can of vegetables except some his own wife put in mason jars. All cans now. Canned peas in June. Canned tomatoes in July. Canned squash in the fall!"

"You don't know what America's comin' to. Work aint no man's gool no more." He pronounced it "ghoul" and it made me shudder.

"Purtest land on earth," he said, "broadest fields and highest mountains, richest prairies, food for all and a plenty. Aint no man loves his country more nor I, but shame's on us. Aint half the farmers round about planted as they ought this year. Not a third the seed put in as was last year. Work aint no man's gool." He shifted comfortably on his stool, and looked gloomily down at the few names on the hotel register. In the kitchen the busy sound of his women folk made clatter as they finished the supper dishes.

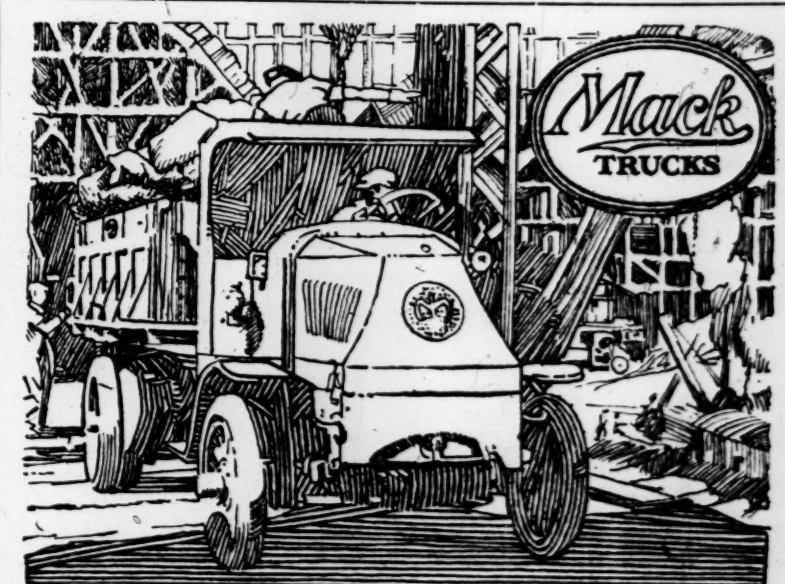
"I tell Miranda," and he made his voice loud enough to carry to the kitchen in case Miranda might like to be reminded of his reflections, "there aint no country could better have a six-foot fence around it and Beware the Dog on the gate. Keep folks from comin' in or goin' out, I say. Don't send no more food abroad for five years till every creature in the land has got enough. I hates the thought of famine, yet come it will. Broad, purty land, and work no man's gool in it."

"What a lament," said Mary Gertrude, as we fled, milkless, out to the beach and the billows, polished ebony in the starlight, and laid ourselves down for a long gaze at the Big Dipper.

"All the same," said I, "Jeremiah was not the least of the prophets." "Work aint no man's gool," she chuckled lazily.

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MEXICAN REGIME WELL REGARDED

Indications Are That a Satisfactory Basis of Relations With the United States Government Will Be Reached Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Indications are that the United States will look favorably upon the new regime in Mexico and that a satisfactory basis of relations will be reached soon. Developments in Mexico during the next few weeks will perhaps vitally affect the matter of recognition, but thus far the situation is believed to be such as to make the chances of the de facto government appear good. There is an optimistic feeling regarding Mexican relations, based on the general belief that the new government will carefully respect property rights of foreigners in Mexico and that it will insure the safety of investors and persons connected with business enterprises.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon, the Mexican High Commissioner, has, it is understood, produced an orderly impression. He is one of the foremost historians of Mexico and has had an important career of public service.

Unusual Unrest in Congress Denied
Reports that the visit of Mr. Iglesias Calderon to the State Department had been hastened because of alleged unrest in the Mexican Congress and the outbreak of a small revolutionary movement in Tamaulipas were denied at the Mexican Embassy. A statement issued by representatives of the Mexican Embassy reads:

"There exists no unusual unrest in Congress, as described, and the problems confronting the new government are being considered in an orderly manner, quite free from partisan demonstrations. Mr. Iglesias Calderon, as was his initial duty, merely paid a visit of courtesy to Acting Secretary Davis, which also afforded him opportunity to inquire as to the progress of President Wilson's recovery as well as to incidentally dwell briefly on the situation in Mexico.

"A slight disturbance in Tamaulipas, devoid of any real importance, but described in the article as 'an outbreak of a new revolution,' was completely suppressed some days ago, in fact, before the news reached Washington.

Villa Activities Exaggerated

"Referring to reports of activities of the Villista bands in the State of Chihuahua, it was also stated that such are being much exaggerated in press dispatches originating on the border. It is known that certain of these reports are deliberately inspired by persons falsely pretending to have special influence with Villa, and who, for a money consideration, have offered themselves as intermediaries to conclude an arrangement calculated to insure his retirement. The Mexican Government has declined and will continue to refuse to consider overtures from these spurious agents."

A Mexican armored train with Americans on board was attacked and blown up by a small number of bandits, according to a report from the railroad superintendent to the United States Consul at Chihuahua. According to his report the water car and the armored car of the train were blown up. Immediately after the explosion the engine was uncoupled and driven to Concho, 60 miles south of Chihuahua, to secure reinforcements. The occupants of the rear cars successfully defended themselves against the bandits until the arrival of the reinforcements, when the train continued on its journey south, arriving at Jimenez with all Americans safe.

CARMEN ARGUE THEIR RIGHTS COME FIRST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The attitude that the wage increases demanded by the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company precede the rights of the public and the financial prosperity of the road was taken by William J. Murphy, representing the carmen, at a hearing held yesterday afternoon before the Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Murphy said that he was not prepared to go into details, when statistics on the cost of living were requested.

"Sandbag the government," he jocularly advised, when asked where funds to meet the expense of a wage increase were to be obtained.

"Suppose the board finds that the men should have 75 cents an hour, and at the same time come to the conclusion that such an award will close down three-fourths of the lines. What is the attitude of the men in this regard?" he was asked.

"The attitude of the men is that the award should be granted just the same," he replied.

MESQUITE FORESTS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
THREE RIVERS, Texas—The vast areas of mesquite forests of southwest Texas are fast assuming an industrial value hitherto little thought of by the Texas pioneers. Lumbermen and furniture makers have learned that mesquite wood is capable of taking a high polish and of holding it better than most woods. The wood is also very durable. Already several sawmills and wood working plants have

been established in the mesquite area to prepare this wood for the manufacture of furniture.

In a survey of the mesquite timber in southwest Texas H. B. Kraus, assistant state forester, found hundreds of acres growing mesquite trees of commercial size. He estimated the timber would cut 452 board feet to the acre.

RESPECT FOR COURT MANDATE VITAL

Persons of Standing Cannot Show Contempt for Authority and Expect to Have Law and Order Says Judge in Chicago Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Law and order never will prevail in this community while persons of standing and authority like these respondents in contempt of action treat with open contempt and disobedience the mandate of a court," said Judge Kichham Scanlan recently, when he sentenced nine members of the Chicago Board of Education to serve jail sentences and pay fines for contempt of court in ousting Dr. Charles E. Chadey from the office of superintendent of schools.

Judge Scanlan continued: "The guilty conspirators in this case have succeeded in their shameless and lawless design to prevent Dr. Chadey from holding the office to which he was entitled under the law, and all that this court can do now is to see that the guilty ones shall no go unwhipped of justice."

"Tested by the rule of evidence, it is clear and patent, in spite of the artful manner in which their answers had been framed, that each of the respondents found guilty was engaged in the conspiracy and that they performed overt acts in furtherance of the same."

The contempt proceedings followed an order issued by Judge Scanlan last November naming Dr. Chadey as superintendent and whose resignation was forced by the board taking his powers away from him. Dr. Chadey is now connected with the University of Illinois at Urbana.

The defendants were released on bond pending their appeal of the case.

MENNONITES ARE PREPARING TO MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—Telegrams from Regina, Saskatchewan, are to the effect that the great colony of Mennonites near there, 8000 strong, is preparing to move to Mississippi in July, having sold its holdings in that region for \$5,000,000 and purchased 129,000 acres of cut-over lands in southeast Mississippi and Southwest Alabama at an average price of \$18 per acre. There has been a great deal of pressure brought to bear on the Governor to bar these thrifty but clannish people from Mississippi but no steps have been



Shell holes have been filled in, but they still show with green wheat all around them

taken in that direction by the authorities, and the prospect is that they will soon be building their new homes. They are objected to on the ground that they speak only the German language, teach German in their schools, and in fact are Germans.

URBAN UTILITIES QUESTION ADVANCED

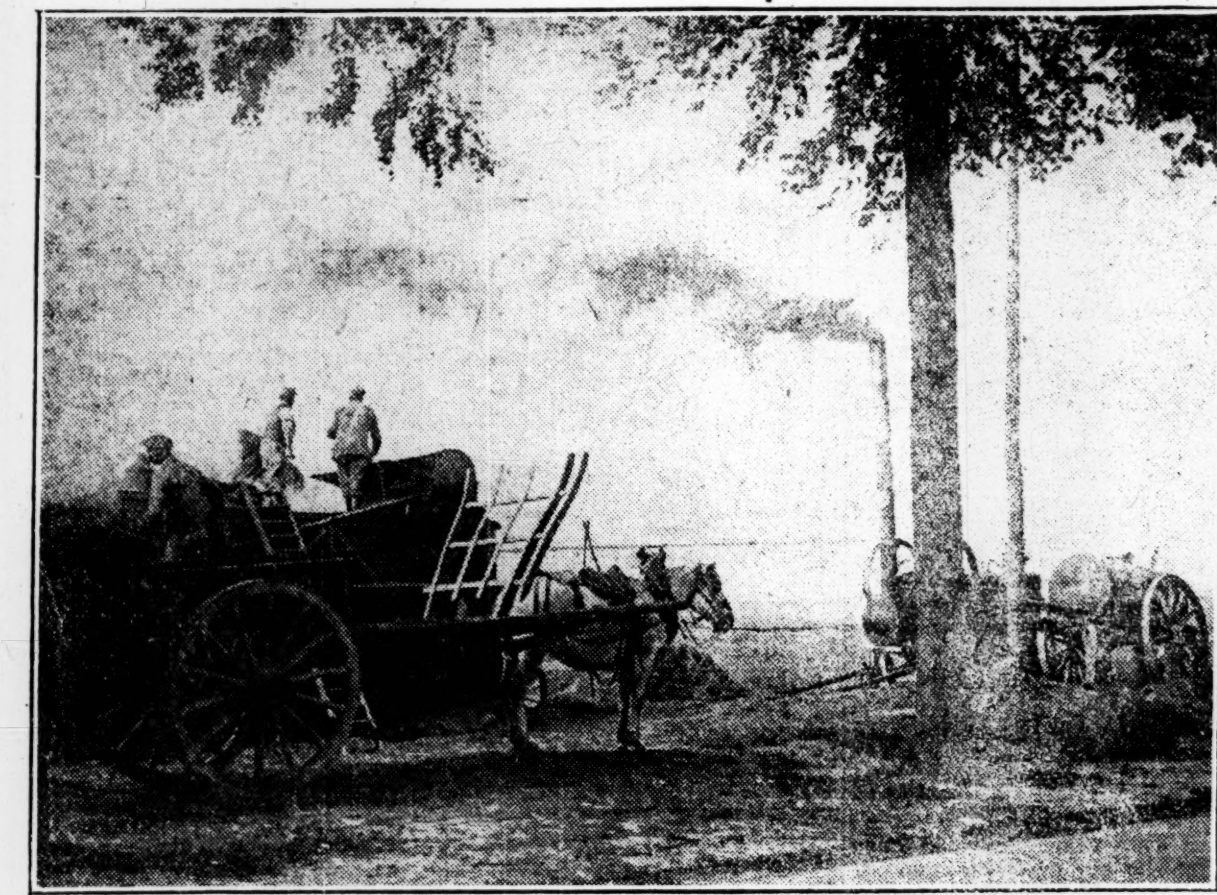
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Action of the Michigan Supreme Court has cleared the way for the United States Supreme Court to pass on the relative rights of states and municipalities to regulate utilities operated within city limits. The state court's action followed litigation over the Smith Railway Act, passed by the Michigan Legislature, which permits the state to disregard practically all existing franchise provisions in regulating the rates of utilities. The Michigan League of Municipalities has vigorously contested the act and the utilities interests have as vigorously tried to uphold it.

"BACK TO THE LAND" FRENCH SLOGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France, like America, bids fair to gain a great deal through the revived interest in farming which is one of the good results of the war. Just as, all through America, both school children and older people devoted themselves to volunteer gardening in order to increase the available food supply, as a form of national service during the conflict, so many of the people of France, women and men, young and old, unable to take part in the actual fighting, took to raising potatoes and peas for the first time as one way of



The chug of the thrashing machine along the Marne as the oats are harvested is a pleasant sound to those who remember the summers of the big guns

helping to beat the Boches. The boys charged the bean rows as impetuously, with "ils ne passeront pas!" sounding in their hearts, and used their hoes on the weeds as fiercely as any soldier used his bayonet on the larger enemies at Verdun. Incidentally, many a person who never before knew a carrot from a beet until the two were cooked and served on the table discovered a new interest, which endures even after the war.

Great changes are in progress in France not only in the field of politics, but also throughout the whole realm of the social life of the country—changes often quite imperceptible to foreigners, but nevertheless obvious to a native and promising great and hopeful results for the future. One of the most significant at the present time is this tendency among the people of the so-called middle class toward a "return to the soil." Far from ceasing with impetus given by the war, it continues

implements are to be furnished free to the farm school pupils. The purpose of the school is not only to train some of the city students to become agriculturists, if they desire, but also to arouse an intelligent interest in the farm problems as one of basic economic importance for France.

A National Service

Appeals to join the farm classes are put in all forms—as an opportunity for actual application of the teachings of physics and chemistry and natural history which are studied theoretically in the schools, as a chance for outdoor recreation and sport, or the best and most useful sort, and as a form of fundamental social and national service. Financial rewards are also promised to the best workers, at the end of the year.

Women are taking quite as an important part in the new movement as men. During the war there was organized an extensive association known as the "Volontariat Agricole Feminin," or "Women's Volunteer Land Army," which cooperated most actively and usefully in the new movement which is following the war. The whole endeavor represents really the results of the foresight and initiative of a few patriotic men who organized the war volunteer farm work.

One of these organizers, Professor Lavarenne, interviewed regarding the whole "back to the land" movement, explained the development of the idea. Professor Lavarenne is himself a representative of the class of city dwellers whose forces are being trained for agricultural work. He is still quite young, only 29 years old; and his organization work with the land army was a substitute for military service after he had been rejected from consideration for the army because of failure to pass the physical tests. Asked how it was possible to secure the participation of so many grown-up Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in the movement, he said:

"That is quite easy, because there is a new phenomenon in the development of French life. Formerly, the peasant who had gained a little fortune, sent his children to the cities to become professional people. The second generation professed a certain contempt for farm life. But the war changed all that. Life in the cities has become very expensive. The members of the middle class who are in more modest circumstances are finding existence very difficult. Only the peasant farmers are making enough money to meet the new prices. Agriculture begins to appear as the most flourishing industry and the best means of enriching one's self. So, many of the members of the educated middle class are thinking now of a return to the land as the way of solving the problem of the cost of living. I have found this tendency among many of the soldiers demobilized after the war, who are now seeking a different career from that which they would have followed if the conflict had not interrupted their studies. Many of them have a little capital, and a certain amount of general information about agriculture; but they lack the experience indispensable for successful farming."

City and Country

"Throughout the whole movement runs a social purpose," said Professor Lavarenne. "It is necessary that the French middle class, whose members turned away from work on the soil during the past quarter-century, should be turned back to it again. City dwellers and country dwellers, today,

are in conflict with each other. The people of the cities feel that the peasant is enriching himself at their expense. The peasant, in turn, is convinced that the people of the cities pass their time in amusing themselves and that they never do any work. In this, there is an element of conflict which is dangerous and which the present crisis tends to exaggerate. It is necessary to appease both sides.

"By inducing the members of the leisure middle class to interest themselves anew in rural life and activities, we will make it possible for them to gain a more easy and lucrative livelihood, we will bring into play a more objective intelligence which will relieve French agriculture from the routine methods into which it has fallen, and we will establish a new contact between city and country."

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CAMPAIGN ISSUES
DEBATE PROPOSED

Seymour Stedman, as Socialist Candidate for Vice-President, Invites Governor Coolidge to Have a Joint Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Seymour Stedman, as Socialist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has issued an invitation to Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Republican vice-presidential candidate, to participate in a joint discussion of campaign issues. The text of the invitation follows:

"The issue in this campaign is between those who believe in private property as the means of production, and those who do not. You are the vice-presidential candidate of the Republican Party, which represents the former; I am vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, which opposes the system your party stands for and proposes the social ownership of the means of production and distribution. Our opposition is clear and fundamental. I submit a joint discussion would aid the public to grasp more clearly our differences in purpose. Therefore, I respectfully request you to meet me publicly in a joint discussion of the issues of this campaign—the time and place to be mutually agreed upon."

Socialist Party Call

The Socialist Party's call to its members for the 1920 campaign, issued from national party headquarters here, is given in part as follows: "The 1920 presidential campaign is upon us. It is the opportunity for which we have waited during three long years of suppression and persecution."

"The general, non-Socialist public has been waiting also, waiting for the opportunity this election offers to express their condemnation of the Democratic Administration for its brutal suppression of civil and political liberties and its encouragement and protection of the profiteers in their ruthless robbery of the people."

"The working class is aroused as never before during our lifetime. It is the duty of the Socialist Party to see that their indignant protest against the policies of the Democratic Party is not nullified and wasted by a senseless support of the equally reactionary Republican Party."

"The great army of protesting workers must be reached with the propaganda of Socialism. They must be made to see the identity which exists between the two old parties in their common support of the capitalist system. They must be made to understand that their only hope for the future lies in the revolutionary aim of Socialism—the absolute prohibition of the capitalist system."

Task Is Outlined

"The avalanche of protesting votes cast next November must be cast for Debs and Stedman and the principles of the Socialist Party. This is our task—to reach and convince these millions of voters in the next four months."

"The party is supported by a dues-paying membership. It is the only political party that is so supported. Each member has not only an equal voice, but is urged to take an active part in all the party councils. Each local meeting place is an editorial center. The party relies wholly upon the power of education, knowledge and mutual understanding. It buys no vote."

"The press of the party is the most vital factor in its editorial propaganda, and the workers are everywhere being aroused to the necessity of building up a working-class press to champion their cause and to discuss current issues from their point of view for the enlightenment of the masses."

Opportunity Seen

"The campaign before us gives us our supreme opportunity to reach the American people. They have but to know the true meaning of Socialism to accept its philosophy and the true mission of the Socialist Party to give in their support. Let us all unite as we never have before to place the issue of Socialism squarely before the masses. For years they have been deceived, misled and betrayed, and they are now hungering for the true gospel of relief and the true message of emancipation."

"This is our year in the United States! Socialism is in the very air we breathe. It is the grandest shibboleth that ever inspired men and women to action in this world. In the horizon of Labor, it shines as a new risen sun and it is the hope of all humanity."

"As a lover of Eugene V. Debs, as a fellow-worker for the emancipation of our class, as an equal and co-partner in the glorious future of industrial democracy, we call upon you for your assistance and support."

FAIRNESS TO ORIENTALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The Northern Baptists at their conference here this week adopted a resolution calling

Mayflower Inn

MANOMET POINT
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Ideal motor trip from Boston. Most desirable accommodations.
Telephone Manomet 5078
GEO. R. SANFORD, Mgr.

ATTACK ON POLICE
BARRACKS IN CORK

Attackers Attempt to Wreck Building in Crowded Street—Railway Deadlock Continues—Threaten Newspaper Strike

TRADE DELEGATES
RETURN TO RUSSIA

After Conferences With British Statesmen, Mr. Krassin Leaves England to Get Further Instructions From Mr. Lenin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Leonid B. Krassin and Victor P. Nogin, who have recently been carrying on negotiations with the British Government and other allied representatives regarding a possible reopening of trade relations between the Allies and the Bolsheviks, are returning to Russia, after failing to satisfy the British Government either on the question of the release of prisoners or on that of the Bolshevik penetration into Persia. In order to consult with Nicholas Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters on Thursday. Negotiations, however, are said to be only temporarily interrupted.

At a meeting with the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, and other Cabinet ministers on Wednesday, Mr. Krassin was unable to give the necessary guarantees demanded by Mr. Lloyd George, and, not being a plenipotentiary with full powers, he decided after the meeting that he would leave today for Russia to put the British Government's views clearly before the Soviet Russian Government and return in about two weeks.

Mr. Krassin, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, will feel deeply disappointed if negotiations should ultimately fail, but it is thought that while Mr. Lenin may be interested in seeing trade relations resumed with Europe, Leon Trotsky is at least supposed to be sympathetic on the subject, having achieved his ambition in becoming the all-powerful head of the military forces of Russia.

As Mrs. Philip Snowden, who has just returned from Russia, points out, so long as war lasts, the Russian people will be banded together in common patriotism, but when there is no further war Mr. Trotsky's position will become more precarious, and, on that account, it is thought he may be interested in seeing that present negotiations for the resumption of trade relations with Europe do not result in the resumption of peaceful intercourse.

In the same quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the report cabled from Copenhagen as received from the Warsaw correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" that the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Edward Benes, has declared that an agreement has been entered into between England and France, whereby Russia is divided into two spheres of interest, England becoming mainly interested in South Russia and France in the Baltic districts and was informed that it was obviously impossible for France and England to divide up into spheres of influence a great country like Russia, with which they were neither at war nor at peace, as trade relations had not been restored. The Christian Science Monitor's informant states that, so far as could be judged, the only explanation of such a rumor must have been with regard to the Krassin negotiations, where possibly, in discussing means of conveying Russian exports, France and England may have tentatively proposed that the shipping of either country should be devoted one to the Baltic ports, and the other to the Black Sea ports; but apart from such an explanation the rumor has no foundation.

CHICAGO MILK PRICE UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Milk advanced from 14 to 15 cents a quart in Chicago on Thursday, according to cards delivered with yesterday morning's milk. Half pints of cream will rise from 16 to 17 cents, and the same quantity of "triple" cream from 20 to 22 cents.

Chicago Utilities Rates Up

CHICAGO, Illinois—Surface car-fares in Chicago advanced from 6 to 8 cents yesterday. Telephone calls, on a measured rate basis, were increased from 5 to 6 1/2 cents.

shelf-emptying
starts Tuesday, July 6th

Shelf-Emptying is a semi-annual feature at this store—it's the time all shelves, racks, cases and counters are emptied of all surplus, odd lots and broken lines. The price advantages are worth your attention.

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATTACK ON POLICE
BARRACKS IN CORK

Attackers Attempt to Wreck Building in Crowded Street—Railway Deadlock Continues—Threaten Newspaper Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—A daring and partially successful attempt to wreck the police barracks at Cork on Wednesday night was one of the principal developments in today's news from Ireland. The situation in the country generally shows little improvement, additional trains being held up owing to the railwaymen's refusal to transport soldiers and police, and a newspaper strike threatening in Dublin, while the whereabouts of Brig. Gen. Cuthbert Lucas, who was recently kidnapped by Sinn Feiners, have not yet been discovered, though letters have been exchanged and money sent to the captive.

The wrecking of the King Street police barracks in Cork was a daring affair, the barracks being situated in the principal business center, in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare. The first warning was given by men who rushed out of the house next door to the barracks, and, after ordering the people to leave the street, commenced firing revolvers indiscriminately all around. Police Constable Hynes came to the door to ascertain the cause of the commotion, and two men fired at him. The whole police garrison fortunately ran into the street and took positions of defense, but the attackers fled.

The next moment a great explosion took place, but no one was injured. Later the cause of the explosion was traced to gelignite, which had been inserted in a gable of the police barracks from the adjoining house, the residence of the medical health officer, Dr. Donovan, who, with all his household, was away at the time. The house was completely wrecked, while a large hole was made in the barrack building and two hotels and a picture theater were also damaged. The street is now patrolled by the military in armored cars and lorries.

Every day more trains are abandoned. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that it is expected that, before long, troop trains will be specially run and worked by Royal Engineers accustomed to similar duties in France. Meanwhile, various stoppages of the general traffic are creating an imminent danger of a food shortage, especially in the Far West, which is almost completely isolated. Three main line trains at Kingbridge station, Dublin, on the Great Southern & Western Railway were held up on Wednesday, but the Killarney express left at the usual time, carrying a detachment of men to the Lincolnshire regiment, bound for Tipperary.

Under railwaymen, however, held meetings in Larne, Ballyclare, Coleraine, and other northern centers on Wednesday and passed resolutions to support the munitions and military traffic, and have forwarded a resolution to the Prime Minister and J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of railwaymen. Trains that are running are liable to be held up by raiders, as was the case in Mullingar on Wednesday morning, when a goods train traveling from Dublin to Galway, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, with five wagons of petrol, was boarded at Mullingar by masked men who opened the petrol tins, split the contents and burnt down a large military hut.

The main train also from Cork to Waterford was raided at Carroll's Cross station, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, when three mailbags were seized.

A newspaper strike is imminent in Dublin, where the staffs have asked for an increase of 30s. per week. Negotiations have failed, the employers only offering 10s. increase, and publication of the evening papers will probably be suspended after Thursday evening, and the morning papers after Friday's issue.

MADE-OVER GARMENT SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The Made-Over Garment Style-Show recently held in Dallas under the auspices of the Dallas Housewives League attracted much attention. Several hundred

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning

Ladies' and Children's Dresses

Gentlemen's Clothing

Household Goods of Every Description

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made-over dresses and other garments were entered in competition for the prizes. One of the conditions of the contest was that no garment entered should cost more than \$25. The show has greatly stimulated the making over of old garments, and dry goods merchants say the effect has been felt in their retail trade.

MOTORS NULLIFY
TROLLEY STRIKE

Passenger Vehicles and Trucks Taking Public to and From Work, Often Free of Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Nearly 3000 automobile owners, the majority operating their cars free of charge, appeared in the residence sections of New Orleans yesterday and, with trucks and jitneys, virtually nullified the effect of a strike of the 3000 motormen and conductors which completely tied up street car traffic.

All workers were carried to their duties promptly, several of the larger industrial concerns of the city putting from five to 10 big motor trucks on the main car line streets and operating them at street-car prices of 6 cents each way, while private passenger car owners and jitneys handled the remainder.

The law compelling jitney owners to have special licenses and pay special fees was lifted for the duration of the strike by the city government, with the warning that the jitney men must not charge more than 25 cents for their longest run.

The result of this action by automobile owners was that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the strikers, through James Rodgers, president of the carmen's union, sent word to the citizens committee headed by Harold Newman that the strikers were "ready at any time to reopen discussion with the citizens committee."

J. D. O'Keefe, federal receiver of the New Orleans Railway & Light Company, announced yesterday that cars would be running with non-union crews by this morning.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis arrived here from Camp Pike to take charge of the military forces in case of disorder, but no disturbance has been reported.

EMBARGO MAY EASE
FREIGHT CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By an embargo placed upon all but essential freight shipments between Chicago and Gary, Indiana, beginning yesterday, it is hoped by railroad officials to relieve the congestion in Chicago railroad yards. By clearing the yards of thousands of cars held here by the railroad strikes this spring, it is expected that room may be made for the handling of coal to relieve the present shortage and build up a reserve supply for next winter.

TRANSFER CHARGES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Transfer and hauling companies of St. Louis have announced an increase in their charges for hauling baggage and freight, saying that the advances given teamsters following the recent strike have made it necessary. For hauling heavy freight, formerly 7 cents per 100 pounds, the rate will be 10 cents. The minimum charge, formerly 35 cents, is now 50 cents.

THE ROSENBAUM CO
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Specialized
Store for
Girl's
Blouses

Particular attention is directed to these blouses—made especially for girls aged 6 to 16 years—faithful attention given to style and workmanship by specialists in children's apparel—specialists who recognize the charm in the youthful figure, but not overlooking the desire of the youthful mind for stylish individual effects. Prices 2.95 to 3.95.

Fifth Floor

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
General Offices:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

DRY LAW BENEFIT
ON PACIFIC COAST

Liquor Properties Devoted to Industry and Trade, Vineyards Prosper, Jail Commitments Fall Off, Bank Deposits Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A year's trial of national prohibition has converted the Pacific coast to that policy, as only benefit has been experienced from it.

Property formerly occupied by saloons is now devoted to industry and trade, and breweries have been converted to other enterprises. The 1919 crop of California vineyards sold at the highest price ever received for them, and exceptionally high prices rule this year. Newspapers of the grape-growing districts are filled with advertisements offering record prices for this season's vintage for drying and sirup making.

Jail records from Seattle, Washington, to San Diego, California, show a marked decrease in the number of commitments. Drunkenness has almost disappeared. Records of large centers of population show that "failure to provide" cases are almost a thing of the past. Savings bank deposits have increased. An important development has been the ending of illicit trading from the formerly wet California to dry Oregon.

Governor Called a Hindrance to Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—"Efficiency in the enforcement of the prohibition law in New Jersey has been handicapped by a Governor who has pledged himself to the liquor dealers to use all the powers of his office to protect them from the effects of unconsented-to sumptuary legislation," Samuel Wilson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. State, county and local officers have ignored law violations, he added. Nevertheless, wonderful benefits have resulted, especially in minor criminal offenses.

"At the end of the first three months of prohibition, four New Jersey counties reported empty jails, and the sheriff of Passaic County, which covers the city of Paterson, reported that the building of a new jail which had been ordered was unnecessary. The sheriff of Bergen County has recommended that the new \$500,000 jail be remodeled into an apartment house. "One large employer of labor re-

ported that under the old régime he had to employ 40 additional hands for every 60 that worked, whereas under prohibition 100 per cent reported for duty. In the little borough of Jamesburgh, the treasurer of a local building and loan association reports that eight men, formerly "town drunkards," are now buying homes and making regular monthly payments as a direct result of the absence of the saloon."

ONE BIG UNION OF
RAILROAD WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A One Big Union organization of railroad workers was inaugurated this week in Chicago at a conference of railroad men who profess to be dissatisfied with the working of the old brotherhoods. There are now five unions outside the regular organizations recognized officially by the railroads, each with the One Big Union as their ideal. They are the Chicago Yardmen's Association, United Enginemen's Association, the United Railroad Workers of America, the Railroad Workers Industrial Union, and the new organization just formed, John Grunau, head of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, which started the insurgent strike last spring, denies that there is any intention on the part of its members to go back to the old brotherhoods.

PRICE OF FURNITURE
AND LUMBER LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement by the Retail Furniture Dealers Association in session here that prices are to be reduced immediately is followed by the assertion from lumber dealers that lumber prices will fall. Lumbermen say that increases in pay granted laborers, with the high cost of building materials, have kept the lumber business at a standstill, making a drop in prices necessary.

NEW HIGHWAYS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The state highway commission has arranged for extensive good roads construction in South Dakota this year. There is now under construction or contracted for about \$3,000,000 worth of permanent highway construction in the state. This year's work will be the South Dakota's greatest improvement program of this kind, and all of the work will stand as a foundation for hard-surfaced highways of the future.

AMERICAN WOOLEN
MILLS TO CLOSE

Shutdown of More Than 40 of Them in July Announced by the Company's President to His Employees in Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Closing down on July 10 of all the American Woollen Company's mills in New England, more than 40 in number, and affecting 40,000 workers, was announced yesterday by William M. Wood, president of the company. Mr. Wood, in a statement to a meeting of his employees, declared that the indictment brought against him and his company had caused a widespread cancellation of orders, brought production to a standstill and made a shutdown necessary, at least until the demand should be revived.

Mr. Wood could not say when the mills would reopen again. He declared that the fact that the retailers hesitated to order for fear of a drop in prices was a factor in the drop in demand. He told the workers that when the plants reopened again they would face the necessity of harder work to meet the competition of manufacturers in America and abroad.

Besides the mills of the American Woollen Company here, plants in Fitchburg, Lowell and Franklin, Massachusetts; Winooski, Vermont; Dover and Fairfield, Maine; Enfield and Lenox, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island, and several other cities and towns will be affected by this order.

CITY BUS PLAN HALTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Justice Edward Gavegan of the Supreme Court has signed a temporary injunction prohibiting the City of New York from investing in buses \$1,000,000 which had been appropriated for that purpose by the board of estimate and apportionment. The injunction was modified to permit an appeal to the justice when the court is not in session, should an occasion arise demanding emergency transit.

BID FOR LINER ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bid of \$800,000 for the former German liner De Kalb, made by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, was accepted yesterday by the Shipping Board.

SOMETIMES we are astonished at the hearty appetites of growing boys and girls, but we would not have it otherwise; it is our duty to see that they are provided with sufficient of the best to satisfy them. Let your boys and girls feast on generous sandwiches made with Wilson's square-pressed boiled ham; give them all the wholesome qualities of this delicious food.

WILSON'S square-pressed boiled ham is carefully selected, trimmed and boned so that there is no waste when sliced. Its appetizing flavor is emphasized through careful cooking by expert chefs. The illustration shows how it is specially "square-pressed" so that each slice makes two neat sandwiches. Buy it, sliced fresh to order, of your meat dealer, delicatessen store or grocer. The Wilson label guarantees its fine quality.

WILSON & CO
CHICAGO

The Wilson label protects your table

NATIVES' SHARE IN DEVELOPING EGYPT

Owing to Difficulty of Finding Efficient Agriculturists for Higher Posts, Egyptians Play Small Part in Reclamation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—To those connected with business in land in Egypt, it is well known that efficient native agriculturists suitable for the higher posts in estate management are extremely difficult to find, in consequence of which land companies and large land owners find themselves compelled to employ Europeans, namely Greeks, Levantine Jews, and a few Italians, whereas they would willingly take capable Egyptians were they available. It is, thus, a regrettable fact that the Egyptians themselves are, on the whole, taking but a small share in the development of their country—worse still, there appears to be but little immediate prospect of a good supply of useful men who ought to be forthcoming in order to carry on the reclamation of Egypt's salt wastes, the need of which is becoming more urgent each year. Yet Egypt is an agricultural country as everybody knows.

What is the reason of this extraordinary situation, the lack of initiative and capacity on the part of the native to take up serious reclamation? It is generally admitted that the Egyptian is a hard reclaimer of land. He is not lazy in working good land. Something like a child, he likes to see quick results to his work, and good land in Egypt does respond wonderfully to such attention. The reclamation of salty land, however, requires much patient work and the outlay of considerable capital in levelling, canalizing, draining, washing, and following a careful program of reclamation crops, all of which will entail waiting three or more years before tangible results are experienced.

Egypt's Weakness

It may, then, be said that the art of reclaiming land is not a natural characteristic of the Egyptian. It should be pointed out here that the fellah is a hard worker and does most excellent reclamation work when controlled. While such a farm hand will make a good kholl, or overseer, it would be unfair to expect him to fill satisfactorily the responsible posts in reclamation undertakings or in the general management of a large estate. It is to the educated classes that one should be able to turn for help. Here is Egypt's weakness and the real reason why she is not independent. The fellah, as a class, is not a hard worker. Eastern upbringing tends to make a man believe that if he is comfortably off he need not work hard. It is, of course, a primitive form of thought which must be, and is being, abandoned. And it cannot be denied that the career of a useful agriculturist means very hard work, especially perhaps in the case of reclamation enterprises. Early hours, personal inspections in the fields at all times of the day, conscientious attention to details, these offer no attraction to a man who is not thoroughly keen on his work.

Such then is the personal side of the question. It may be asked what the government is doing in the matter? For many years now its educational policy has been much criticized by friends and opponents. Certainly it would seem that, speaking on broad lines, such a policy has been framed tentatively rather than on the basis of a strong constructive program. Public opinion, up till quite recently, has demanded but little, and little has been given. Bearing out what has been said above, the present facilities for agricultural training speak eloquently. With a population of some 13,500,000, Egypt, the land of agriculture, has today one higher school of agriculture, at Giza near Cairo, three intermediate agricultural schools at the country towns of Dammanhour, Shebineekom, and Mushatbar, all in the Delta, and six farm schools of which four are in Upper and two in Lower Egypt.

Standard of the Schools

As the government does not recognize the certificate of the farm schools as giving the student any particular status as an agriculturist, the number of annual graduates from the remaining four schools must be extremely insignificant, as the total number of such students probably does not exceed 400 and as the course extends over at least four years. The Giza school is the only one which gives an education which can be said to approach that given in the well-known agricultural colleges of the West, and, even here, the most promising pupils are sent by the government to Europe to complete their technical training. The standard of the intermediate schools is much lower, while that of the farm schools can scarcely be termed technical at all. Many of the students at the higher school, being of wealthy parents, return to their homes after graduating. Of the others practically their whole aim is to enter the government service. The intermediate school graduates generally find subordinate posts on the government or wakfs (public trust) estates. There few if any seek private employment, unless on their own lands.

Quite apart from the numbers, or rather the lack of, qualified agriculturists available, it has to be admitted that few of the government graduates would be found satisfactory on large estates, especially those under reclamation. While technical training is doubtless very useful under certain circumstances, one of the most important of those circumstances is that the student should have a thorough groundwork training in practical farming. It is suggested that such training might be successfully carried out somewhat on the following lines.

The student should be placed on a large estate when quite young as an apprentice for about two years. He would learn on the spot agricultural methods, besides acquiring habits of regularity and obedience while he is still young enough to be responsive to such discipline. Further, this probationary period would prove very useful in weeding out those who show no natural aptitude for an agricultural profession. After completing satisfactorily his apprenticeship he would then pass on to the schools for a two years' course with frequent visits, if possible, to estates. If the technical college could be near the estates it would, of course, be a great advantage. After graduating he should return to the estate as an employee in some subordinate capacity and be given a living wage. On the satisfactory completion of one year's service, his diploma could be given him, and it is believed that such a diploma would carry with it the earnest of his being a useful, practical agriculturist.

Importance of Training
The importance of training such agriculturists, and many of them, cannot be exaggerated. In the government's program of reclamation, as outlined by the Adviser for Public Works in his recent note, the estimate is made that new land should be taken up at the rate of 60,000 acres per annum. Even if this is too optimistic and but half the area is taken up annually, probably 100 new employees would be required each year. Apart from such requirements it must be borne in mind that the Ministry of Agriculture is in urgent need of capable men and can readily absorb all the graduates, which the present schools can turn out, leaving private demands unsatisfied.

Originally the agricultural schools were under the Ministry of Education. A few years ago, however, they were placed under the Ministry of Agriculture and this is certainly a step in the right direction. Inclining to the clamor of the Nationalists, instruction is now given entirely in Arabic, with the loss, it is believed, of a good deal of efficiency, as, to cite but one instance, it is impossible to translate all the useful standard books of reference into Arabic.

A government university is shortly to be opened in Cairo and it is intended to provide special training that it will be unnecessary for students to go to Europe to complete their training. Here again, however, is the danger of making a fetish of technical education and the expense of practical training, for even now those who are in a position to judge complain that the majority of students simply "cram" in order to pass their examination and enter government service.

Egypt needs the practical agriculturist and she should be able to turn to the Egyptians themselves to provide them. If they are not forthcoming either progress in extending cultivation in Egypt will be retarded, or it will be achieved by foreigners, thereby putting the country even further in their debt. Here, then, is an unique opportunity for the Nationalists to show practically how the Egyptians can realize their independence. Genuine interest in the agricultural profession must be stirred and it is believed that the government will not be slow in meeting the demand by providing increased facilities for practical training.

HOW THE SWISS VOTED FOR LEAGUE

Generally, Moderates and Liberals Voted "Yes," and Conservatives and Radicals "No"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lucerne, Switzerland.—If there was any doubt about the importance of information, and the decisive part played by the source of information, in the molding of opinion, a glance at Switzerland at the present moment would dispel such a doubt. By a vote of 414,554 against 322,886, the League of Nations was rejected.

That this opposition worked against the real and expressed interests of Germany is simply one more proof that the German-speaking Swiss do not care for Germany as much as it has been pretended. They are well-intentioned Swiss patriots who have

seen things for too long through glasses made in Germany. It is probable that the same source of anti-League feeling could be traced in many other countries—without this being in the least indicative that opponents to the League are "pro-Germans."

SLOVAKS IN MAGYAR STATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Magyars complain that about half a million of their compatriots were assigned to the new Tsecho-Slovak state, but on the other hand they suppress the fact that even according to the Magyar official statistics over 400,000 Slovaks were left in the Magyar state. Thus in the district of Nova Hradky there were, in 1910, 91,699 Slovaks of whom only 60,000 were incorporated into the Tsecho-Slovak state, while over 30,000 of them were left to the Magyars. In the district of Pest-Pilis the Magyars counted, in 1910, 187,079 Slovaks, all of whom remained in the Magyar state. In the districts between the Danube and Tisza 13,633 Slovaks were left to the Magyars. On the right bank of the Danube, in the districts opposite to Bratislava and Komarno, there are 56,771 Slovaks, who again were left to the Magyars. On the left bank of the River Tisza, especially in the district of Bekes, the Magyar official statistics of 1910 counted 86,802 Slovaks, in the district of Sabole 20,082 and in other districts over 10,000, all of whom have remained in the Magyar state. Thus, in the above-mentioned districts there are, according to the Magyar official statistics, 404,367 Slovaks who are still under the Magyar rule and amply compensate the Magyars for their minorities incorporated in Tsecho-Slovakia.

EMIR FEISUL MAY GO TO EUROPE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It is probable that Emir Feisul will depart for Europe sometime in the near future. The conduct of affairs will probably be entrusted to Emir Zaid during the absence of his brother.

The answer is the following: All during the war, while the rest of Switzerland was getting news from all sides, but mostly from the allied countries, the northeastern cantons received most of their information from German dispatches, German papers, German reviews. They read German commentaries of the daily events. After five years of this, they were sufficiently prejudiced against allied policy to see the creation of the League with distrust and hostility.

League as a "Tool"
In perfect good faith, they consider the League as "a tool in the hands of the Supreme Council." They do not believe in the sincerity or efficiency of

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PARIS FAIR TO BE A PERMANENT ONE

Colossal Building Will Be Erected For Wholesale Dealers and Producers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The great scheme for the erection of an international market—a permanent world's fair—in Paris has already been explained to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, but considerable difficulties have arisen and many criticisms have been made. It appeared as though the scheme must be either postponed or modified on account of the opposition encountered. Happily, however, these objections are rapidly being overcome, and there remains little doubt that after all the Marché du Monde at Passy (a suburb of Paris) will be erected as originally proposed.

What is designed is a place where wholesale dealers and producers can meet. A colossal building will be constructed on the Quai de Passy—a veritable business town which will allow buyers from all points of the globe to compare the products of every country, to choose, and to place their orders.

Various Objections
The various objections have been laid before the organizers of this enterprise who have examined them attentively. Their response is interesting, as incidentally it contains a whole business and industrial program for France.

Is it necessary to organize the sale of French productions, it was asked, at a moment when it is hard to produce sufficient for French needs? The reply is that it is not a question of organizing the sale for tomorrow. The building of the palace at Passy, which will cost at least 150,000,000 francs, will take at least 30 months if not more. By the time that it will be ready, if a start is made at once, the situation will, it is hoped, have changed completely. Already the national effort is being felt, by that time it is believed that the difficulties caused by the rate of exchange will have disappeared and France will be, so to speak, in good going order. Indeed the institution of such a market will draw upon France various economic currents which will, as it were, meet here. French exports will be in a position to increase and they will increase, and France's position in respect of other countries will be vastly improved.

Increasing French Imports
A further argument that has been much employed against the scheme is that the exhibition, open to other countries, will, in fact, tend to increase foreign imports. To this it is answered that French producers, so far as raw material is concerned, can only gain by the reunion of the world's offers and the transaction of so much business in the French capital. As for manufactured goods, France has an evident advantage in attracting purchasers to the country in order that they can judge at first hand of the real value of French goods by comparison with others.

Instead of rushing round the world, traveling from country to country at great loss of time and money, they can come to Paris and in one spot in a few hours they can see for themselves numerous examples of the work of the largest French firms—and of the firms of other countries—which interest them. The French market will quickly come to be regarded as absolutely indispensable. At the same time it is urged that French manufacturers should occupy in this building

the largest place. As to that the organizers count upon French makers to put themselves in evidence and to assert their superiority in many branches of industry, by their taste and by the finish they will give to their products, over other competitors.

Indeed, it is considered that the one thing lacking in French industry hitherto is a lack of understanding, of appreciation and of utilization, of modern methods of advertisement. France is in this respect probably the most backward of all the big countries. The Marché gives them precisely the opportunity they require and they cannot be so foolish as to neglect it.

Doubt was then cast upon the readiness of the French manufacturer to take advantage of the chance. He is naturally conservative and may prefer to wait. But what has he to wait for? ask the organizers. The success of the enterprise is assured, but if Frenchmen hold back until it has actually arrived it will then be too late for them to come in.

Most Accessible Capital
If Paris Marché du Monde were not created, a similar scheme would undoubtedly be put on foot elsewhere. Such a building would be erected at New York, at London, or at Düsseldorf, and one or other of these towns would then become the world's trading capital. There can be no jealousy on the part of New York, for example, that the market should go up in France, for it will be not only to the benefit of France but of America, whereas the market in New York would place France in a much less satisfactory position. It is claimed that Paris has a unique geographical position. It is, as it were, at the crossways of the world. It is the most accessible capital for every country. It stands at the center of communications.

Finally the question was put: If the tradespeople of Paris themselves had not some ground for fearing that a new competition of provincial and foreign firms would be brought to their doors? These firms would be brought into the heart of the capital and would, it was objected, injure them. The reply to that is obvious. There can be no competition with tradespeople of Paris, since this is a wholesale market. It is a center of international transactions, a clearing house for industry, an instrument of coordination, which will help every branch of industry and commerce.

Further, the promoters assert that

Paris Marché du Monde will draw every year numerous visitors who will be new customers for the storekeepers, for the hotels, for the restaurants, for the theaters, and for the thousand and one establishments which abound in the capital. The floating population, which it is estimated will be at least 300,000 strong, will contribute to the animation and the prosperity of Paris.

TASMANIA'S MINERAL LANDS ISOLATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Despite the great wealth of the West Coast mineral fields of Tasmania, wherein is situated the famous Mount Lyell copper mine with its 2000 employees, there is no direct road communication from the capital, and most of the trade is done by steamer with Victoria. With the extension of the state hydro-electric scheme to the West Coast and the erection of works to produce about 20,000 tons of spelter per annum, and other big developments, increasing attention is being paid to the question of direct communication, and the government has decided to construct a motor road from Hobart.

There will also be road communication from the northern part of the state. Traffic will cross the Great Lake 3000 feet above sea level, by means of a motor ferry. This lake is 16 miles long by 8 miles wide at the broadest part. The completion of this work is looked upon as of great national importance, and it is expected that the tourist traffic to the West Coast, where there is some of the grandest scenery and the most noble river in Australasia, will be of immense proportions.

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PARIS FAIR TO BE A PERMANENT ONE

Colossal Building Will Be Erected For Wholesale Dealers and Producers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The great scheme for the erection of an international market—a permanent world's fair—in Paris has already been explained to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, but considerable difficulties have arisen and many criticisms have been made. It appeared as though the scheme must be either postponed or modified on account of the opposition encountered. Happily, however, these objections are rapidly being overcome, and there remains little doubt that after all the Marché du Monde at Passy (a suburb of Paris) will be erected as originally proposed.

What is designed is a place where wholesale dealers and producers can meet. A colossal building will be constructed on the Quai de Passy—a veritable business town which will allow buyers from all points of the globe to compare the products of every country, to choose, and to place their orders.

Various Objections
The various objections have been laid before the organizers of this enterprise who have examined them attentively. Their response is interesting, as incidentally it contains a whole business and industrial program for France.

Is it necessary to organize the sale of French productions, it was asked, at a moment when it is hard to produce sufficient for French needs? The reply is that it is not a question of organizing the sale for tomorrow. The building of the palace at Passy, which will cost at least 150,000,000 francs, will take at least 30 months if not more. By the time that it will be ready, if a start is made at once, the situation will, it is hoped, have changed completely. Already the national effort is being felt, by that time it is believed that the difficulties caused by the rate of exchange will have disappeared and France will be, so to speak, in good going order. Indeed the institution of such a market will draw upon France various economic currents which will, as it were, meet here. French exports will be in a position to increase and they will increase, and France's position in respect of other countries will be vastly improved.

Increasing French Imports
A further argument that has been much employed against the scheme is that the exhibition, open to other countries, will, in fact, tend to increase foreign imports. To this it is answered that French producers, so far as raw material is concerned, can only gain by the reunion of the world's offers and the transaction of so much business in the French capital. As for manufactured goods, France has an evident advantage in attracting purchasers to the country in order that they can judge at first hand of the real value of French goods by comparison with others.

Instead of rushing round the world, traveling from country to country at great loss of time and money, they can come to Paris and in one spot in a few hours they can see for themselves numerous examples of the work of the largest French firms—and of the firms of other countries—which interest them. The French market will quickly come to be regarded as absolutely indispensable. At the same time it is urged that French manufacturers should occupy in this building

the largest place. As to that the organizers count upon French makers to put themselves in evidence and to assert their superiority in many branches of industry, by their taste and by the finish they will give to their products, over other competitors.

Indeed, it is considered that the one thing lacking in French industry hitherto is a lack of understanding, of appreciation and of utilization, of modern methods of advertisement. France is in this respect probably the most backward of all the big countries. The Marché gives them precisely the opportunity they require and they cannot be so foolish as to neglect it.

Doubt was then cast upon the readiness of the French manufacturer to take advantage of the chance. He is naturally conservative and may prefer to wait. But what has he to wait for? ask the organizers. The success of the enterprise is assured, but if Frenchmen hold back until it has actually arrived it will then be too late for them to come in.

Most Accessible Capital
If Paris Marché du Monde were not created, a similar scheme would undoubtedly be put on foot elsewhere. Such a building would be erected at New York, at London, or at Düsseldorf, and one or other of these towns would then become the world's trading capital. There can be no jealousy on the part of New York, for example, that the market should go up in France, for it will be not only to the benefit of France but of America, whereas the market in New York would place France in a much less satisfactory position. It is claimed that Paris has a unique geographical position. It is, as it were, at the crossways of the world. It is the most accessible capital for every country. It stands at the center of communications.

Finally the question was put: If the tradespeople of Paris

DON ALFONSO AS A POPULAR MONARCH

King Has Earned Reputation, Among Others, of Being First Statesman of Spain, Continually Setting the State in Order

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain—Never has the birthday of Don Alfonso been celebrated with more zeal, enthusiasm and real sincerity than on this present occasion. The demonstrations of affection and appreciation all over the country, but especially in the capital, and the large number of congratulatory messages that came from abroad, have testified to the strong position that is now held by Alfonso XIII. It may safely be said that this anniversary finds him at the very zenith of his popularity, and, leaving on one side all political views and all theories as to monarchies and republics, it would be a harsh spirit that would refuse to admit that the King does not deserve all that he has got, for he has worked extremely hard for the good of his kingdom, worked with tact and intelligence, and earned the reputation among others of being the first statesman in Spain, the one who continually sets the state in order again when the politicians have done their best to create disorder.

He is closely and most personally associated with every social, industrial, artistic, literary, and other worthy movement in his country, many of which enjoy a new prosperity as the result, not of his mere patronage in the usual royal way of giving his name to a movement, but to his close personal association with them. Those who conduct any worthy movement can always obtain most readily an audience with the King at the Palace, and they find him always a sympathetic listener, while a monarch with less haughty and forbidding pride of manner is not known. He is above all a democratic king, always ready for a talk with one of the "gente," and thus it has come about in recent times that political parties which a few years ago were bitter in their opposition to the monarchial system and were fervent for a republic have abandoned this position and are now for the King.

A Remarkable Example

There are two remarkable examples of this state of things. The Reformista party, which is rapidly increasing in influence, was originally an offshoot of the Republican and was itself Republican. Once, some years ago, after the leaders had had a memorable conversation with the King, the party veered round to the curious position of advocating a republic with the King at the head of it. During the war, when feelings were excited and the Reformistas were strongly pro-Ally, their leader, Melquiades Alvarez, declared at a great meeting in Madrid that they were utterly and strongly Republican again, but now they are back to the old position, and stronger in it than ever, with the result that though the Reformistas are not officially what are known as a monarchist party they are almost that in effect. But, much stranger than this, the leader of the Republican Party itself, Alejandro Lerroux, recently declared that Republican aims and methods as they had been practiced were useless in Spain at the present time and were like crying for the moon. While, therefore, he did not abandon his ideals and believed in the Republican system, he considered it wisest to walk and work with the monarchist parties for the time being. This announcement created a great sensation and Mr. Lerroux has caused more since then. These results are due directly to the personality and effort of the King and to no other reason whatever, for the government, the parties and their leaders have certainly not conducted themselves and the affairs of the country in recent times in such a way as to increase the popularity of themselves or the governmental edifice which they represent.

Talk of Revolution

From time to time there is much talk of revolution in Spain, and perhaps there is more talk of it in foreign countries than in Spain itself. All who are thoroughly acquainted with the state of political and social feeling in this country, and the values of the various elements that make up the fabric of

the state, know quite well that revolution and republic are farther away now than they have been for a long time, and that there is really no possibility of anything of the kind for long to come. The republican and revolutionary elements lack prestige; the King has more prestige than any king of Spain has enjoyed for many reigns. This does not mean that great governmental changes of a fundamental character may not be brought about and soon, for the present Spanish political system is weak and poor in many ways and a hindrance to the country. It is not a little likely that the King will take the initiative in reform when the time is ripe for it.

No day passes but the King takes part in some affair of a public or semi-public character. His vitality is most remarkable. He suddenly appears in widely distant parts of the country at the shortest intervals, and without doubt he is doing more than all other forces and influences combined to bring about that sense of national unity in Spain which the country so sadly lacks. The Andalusian feels himself to be even more united to the Galician than to a Frenchman or German. But the King by his hurrying about, and being the grand royal intermediary, is certainly doing something to better this condition of things. His popularity in the country increases.

An Abundance of Royalty

He recently paid a visit with the Queen to Seville, where for a few days he labored intensely through a stiff program, finally hurrying off to Madrid to set a difficult political situation to rights so far as he could assist in doing so. While in Seville on this occasion it was evident that the royal house gained more than ever before. The Queen's relatives, the Marquis and Marchioness of Carisbrook, and the Empress Eugenie were there at the same time, and never before in modern times had Seville had such an abundance of royalty about it. All the nobles of the south strove to do more and more honor to them and the people followed suit. In all this the Queen especially gained greatly.

Innumerable incidents during this Andalusian visit testified to the happy and tactful manners of the King. One day he went to see the grounds and buildings of the forthcoming Hispano-Americano exhibition in the Parque de Maria Luisa on the outskirts of the city. After inspecting the exhibition of the works of Sevillian painters which is at present being held in the Palacio de Arte, one of the finest buildings of this new group, the King, with some friends, set out for a tour of the grounds. Near by is what is called a "glorieta" dedicated to Cervantes. It is a pretty little arbor with tiled seats, each tile being painted to represent a different scene from "Don Quixote" while alongside are tiled book cases containing copies of the immortal work, which the public may take away with them to read in the grounds.

The Cervantes Glorieta

The King was so anxious to see this Cervantes glorieta, of which he had heard so much, that in his haste to get to it he forgot all restrictions as to routes and had the temerity to stride over one of the beautiful lawns, one of the friends with him, the Marquis de Viana, doing the same thing. A plain warning is given against doing this kind of thing, and the fine is indicated. As it happened, one of the keepers of the grounds caught the King in the act, and did not scruple to acquaint His Majesty of his offense. He courteously informed Don Alfonso of the regulation and mentioned the fine to which he had become liable and which he must pay. Without demur he paid the fine of two pesetas, and immediately called upon the Marquis de Viana to pay it also, since he had committed the same offense. The keeper was making out the receipt in the name of "Alfonso de Borbon" when the offender told him he had better put "The King of Spain" instead. And so it is in many ways in many places and at many times.

In the early hours of the day of the

King's birthday a large crowd of people assembled in the vicinity of the royal palace, and large numbers of people remained there, especially near the Puerta del Principe, during the morning and afternoon, anxious to testify their regard for the sovereign on this occasion. During the whole day a long procession of people of all classes, social and political, filed through the large hall of the major domo to sign their names in the birthday book. From all parts of Spain and from innumerable places in foreign countries telegrams of congratulation were received.

A Fine Ceremony

At the usual daily ceremony of the changing of the guard in front of the royal palace, the troops passed in "column of honor" before the King, who stood on the balcony opposite his study, the people cheering loudly until at length His Majesty retired. All the traditional ceremonies associated with the King's birthday were observed, and the most splendid costumes were worn. According to custom the King gave a number of golden pieces to charity, this time thirty-five, one for each year and one extra.

In the course of the afternoon representatives of the Congreso and Senado attended the Palace to deliver their congratulations. Sanchez Guerra speaking for the former and Sanchez Toca for the latter, the King making pleasant speeches to each in reply. There were various celebrations in the provinces, but at Barcelona the Ayuntamiento, the Disputacion and the Mancomunidad absented themselves from the official reception at the Capitania General, sending a message to the effect that they did so only on account of their disagreement with the Civil Governor in connection with the recent incidents on the occasion of the visit of Marshal Joffre.

PRAISE FOR BRITISH WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, in speaking recently at the opening of an exhibition of country produce and handicrafts held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, pronounced the Women's Institutes movement to be one of the most valuable social improvements which had resulted from the impetus of the war. Mr. Fisher said that there had been developed, in all sections of the community, a desire to cooperate for the common good, and that it must be acknowledged that the political enfranchisement of women had led to a great desire among them to improve their education, and draw something of value in the interests of the country which they all loved. Lastly, he continued, there was a very deep feeling in all sections of the community that life in country districts should be made more attractive and interesting.

The women's institutes or clubs were calculated to help greatly in this. In the first place they were democratic, not dominated by the squire or the squire's lady, and in the second place the activities were very varied and elastic. They were still doing valuable agricultural work, and spreading horticultural knowledge among the villagers, and they were also developing forms of handicraft which had fallen into disuse. There was also the social and educational side and in this connection it was interesting that, whilst the local education authorities had assisted the institutes, the women's institutes had also helped the local authorities.

Mr. Fisher remarked that it was most important that these institutes should not be captured by any one political party but that they must be kept clear of party politics. He declared their business was the fundamental side of politics, which was to improve the homes of the people, and that if the work of the school was started from the home, and the parents took an interest in the work and the children, then the value of the public system of education in the country would be doubled.

MINIMUM WAGE OF BRITISH DOCKERS

Decision Fixing Minimum of Sixteen Shillings Per Day Will Be Followed by Demands From Other Kinds of Laborers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Perhaps the surest thing to say about the decision of the Transport Workers Federation and the dockside employers to accept the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry fixing the minimum of 16s. a day for dock labor, is that the advance conceded will be followed by similar applications from a host of other classes of laborers, not to mention all kinds of skilled craftsmen who are brought into close contact with dockside labor, and who, despite the wide and growing acceptance of Socialist theories, yet still urge the claim of the fully qualified mechanic to a higher wage than the unskilled worker. Moreover, there is the dock laborer, working directly for a railway company or for a steel company, performing very similar work to that of a colleague covered by the above mentioned agreement.

The Court of Inquiry, set up by the Minister of Labor and presided over by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, consisted of three employers and three trade union representatives interested in dock labor, together with one employer and one trade union official concerned with cotton and steel, respectively. The case for the employers was placed in the hands of an eminent K. C., namely, Sir Sydenham Macassey, while the dockers were content to leave matters in the hands of their national organizer, Ernest Bevin.

Masterly Handling

It was an interesting coincidence, and worthy of note, that precisely at the time when Winston Churchill was questioning the ability of Labor to govern, here was a comparatively unknown man making a reputation for himself by his masterly handling of facts, figures and his general knowledge of shipping and transport problems; mingling with his statistics a touch of humanity and pathos that roused the public to undisguised appreciation of his powers.

There are one or two epigrams of Mr. Bevin's made during the hearing that will long be remembered: "Today," he said, "if a child breaks a cup it is a tragedy in the house because of the cost of china." This after developing his argument as to the increased cost of living, and explaining that the Labor Gazette, the official organ of the Board of Trade, made no allowance for the replacement of articles in the household, many of which had gone up by 100 per cent.

What Mr. Bevin had to say about the cost of living applies with equal force to every member of the community; and his object was to prove that no man with a wife and three children could maintain a standard of physical efficiency with a wage less than £6 per week, 10s. of which he allocated to what he termed limited luxury, literature and recreation. Anticipating criticism in this connection he said that it was painful to him to "hear employers to whom a guinea stall at the opera is nothing, talking about our people going to the 'pictures'."

Overtime and Casual Labor

To the earnest student of social reform, that phase of the inquiry which dealt with overtime and casual labor presented the greatest interest. The Transport Workers Federation was as eager to abolish overtime as anyone could be; their desire to increase overtime rates was due to that eagerness. High rates of pay had undoubtedly the effect of making employers reorganize and plan out their work so that it may be accomplished expeditiously. The working day of the dock laborer was subject to the whims of brokers who would dispense with the services of hundreds of men at midday if the market was rising.

In a particular port with which Mr. Bevin had been associated for many years, and where they had been instrumental in fixing a minimum wage, the output had gone up enormously. "We argued," he said, "that if a shipowner was entitled to demurrage on his ship when it was delayed, then Labor, whose only capital was its labor power, was entitled to demurrage if the men's time was being wasted."

Passing on the Cost

From the day when hostilities commenced in August, 1914, up to April, 1917, Mr. Bevin alleged, the shipowners had pocketed £350,000,000, while the dockers had received an advance of 3s. a day only in addition to their pre-war rates. The figure estimating the amount of the present demand at £10,000,000 a year he regarded as preposterous; his own estimate being £4,875,000, all of which he desired to emphasize, need not cost the community a halfpenny in the way of increased cost of living, challenging the employers to prove their "inability to pay without passing on the cost to the public."

There will be many merchants, and business men generally, found to support the indictment brought by the Transport Workers Federation in regard to the chaos and congestion at the docks, particularly on the Thames. Labor had never had an opportunity of taking responsibility in the government of dock undertakings. While the workers were almost invariably charged with being the cause of congestion, yet in no single instance were their representatives, in any position of authority and accountable for administration. Labor might be given a chance, there were many things, doubtless, that it had to learn, but there were innumerable things which



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they could teach dock authorities, particularly in the practical work-a-days affairs.

Bogey of Competition

The bogey of foreign competition Mr. Bevin swept aside, emphasizing the fact that it was no longer possible for the London employers to quote Hamburg. The only competition likely to disturb the equanimity of the British port authorities was the United States, where the wage rates were superior to those paid in the British Isles. "We are asking for 2s. an hour against 3s. 4d. an hour granted to the New York docker. The value of the dollar at the current rate of exchange gives the New York docker at least 100 per cent over what we are asking for the Liverpool docker."

During the course of the inquiry, Mr. Bevin stated in emphatic terms that he had no place in his scheme of things for "ca-canny" or "soldiering," and that he would protest against these practices when and wherever he found them. Mr. Bevin has been as good as his word. In a speech recently delivered to the dockers he denounced as unmanly and as being contrary to all that Labor stood for, for men to avoid doing a fair day's work. The policy landed them nowhere, at least nowhere towards a higher standard of living.

It was not without justification that Mr. Bevin has been described as the Dockers' K. C.

PLANS OF STEVENSON CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Robert Louis Stevenson Club has recently completed the purchase of the house where Robert Louis Stevenson was born, namely 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh. When possession of the house has been obtained, it is intended to have it fitted up as a museum and library of Stevensonian. Considerable progress has been already made with the club's collection, several further very interesting gifts having recently been received. Lord Glenconner has consented to become the honorary president of the club in succession to Lord Guthrie.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Mantelpiece Tour

Let us picture to ourselves an artistic modern house, fresh from the hands of the architect, most charming, with beams, old oak stairway, broad window seats, and high casements in unexpected places. A youthful couple, eager for a distinctive home, are looking over it. From the would-be lady-of-the-house comes a crescendo of appreciation, echoed in a restrained minor key by its prospective master. A second tour of inspection reveals a dawning sense of "something not quite right." Then comes a severely critical survey of the drawing-room, whose chief feature is its fireplace, a sturdy affair of rough early English design, whose counterparts appear to dominate every room, and a cry of disappointment is heard. "Look at that fireplace! This house will never be ours; it was built for oak, and all our furniture, alas! is Sheraton or lacquer."

Truly, this is the trouble with so many rooms, the fireplace is "out of the picture" with the furniture and decorations, and yet most of us lack the hardihood wherewith to put it right. Perchance, a little tour of three homes, where the bold step has been taken, may set us also on our way.

The first home we will visit is in a house in the wilds, perched high above the sea. The library, oak furnished, oak beams, rather low, sunk fireplace burning logs of wood, oak beams upon the wall on either side of it, supporting a massive panel of oak, the elaborate carving culminating in a central group of fruit. Right up the outside edge of the broad chimney-breast are two massive oaken pillars, while companion ones spring from the floor of the room, about six feet in front, supporting a great oak canopy, which reaches straight back to the pillars upon the chimney-breast; a stiff valance of blue brocade hangs beneath it. Along each side, between the two sets of pillars, oak paneling, carried about five feet up, and ending below in broad brocade-covered seats, forms a room within a room, under the high encompassing canopy. A snug retreat when the wind blows up from the sea in the evening, and a thing of beauty to gaze upon when the sun streams through the windows in the morning. How did this unique and welcoming nook "arrive"? Quite simply, for it is merely a four-post bed cut up, and fixed in front of the chimney-piece, the overmantel having been the "end," and the tops of the seat-backs, the sides. The canopy requires no explanation. Possible variations to suit rooms of other date will immediately occur to the alert home-beautifier, and the idea could well be adapted to a "modern" room, where the woodwork could be of the painted description, and the canopy frill and seat cushions of bright printed linen.

For the second home let us go to a country house. Here we find a long, narrow bedroom, with gray walls, elephant colored carpet, touches of royal purple, and old mahogany and red lacquer furniture. At the end is the fireplace; flat slabs of black marble, two feet wide, surround it, and form the hearth. These are framed by a three-inch band of lacquer-red wood, against the gray of the wall, and above, as the overmantel, is fixed an ancient three-piece red lacquer looking-glass, quaint little pictures forming part of it, as their wont. Here the whole idea sprang from the glass, which was a family possession. The original Victorian mantelpiece had been boldly cast forth. The black marble was rescued from long years of repose in the local builder's back yard, and the connecting band of red wood, was the result of not a few color "trials," before it exactly matched the age-toned lacquer of the glass. Result: a fireplace, the intimate friend of all other occupants of the room, not the isolated stranger we are all but too familiar with. Here again the inventive can devise numberless adaptations. Slate, wood, stone, and brick form splendid frames, according to the character of the room, and the central motif to be emphasized, and even a giant square of red tiles, surrounded by a band of wrought iron, and carried right up as a frame around a finely worked iron grille above the fireplace would make a most majestic decoration for an entrance hall.

Our last visit shall be to the drawing-room of a town house. A satisfactory room, where no modern notions need seek admission. Here we see plain duck's egg walls, five old gold-framed mirrors, and pictures; cozy chairs and sofas, purple-covered, large open fireplace outlined by white and gray fluted marble. The chimney-wall is wide, and entirely filled in with shelves, which, in the first place surround and surmount the marble, and continue up the wall above it, to within three feet of the ceiling, each becoming semi-circular toward the center, Georgian fashion, and the terminating one is crowned by a fine bit of old gilt carving. Painted duck's egg to match the walls, with gold edges, and displaying a wonderful Lowestoft service, this fireplace immeasurably enhanced the quiet, hospitable character of the room, and we may just whisper that the priceless china set alone was responsible for its appearance upon the scene.

On this little tour, we shall have noticed that each of these out-of-the-way fireplaces was homemade, and grew around some already existing possession, in keeping with the rest of the room, and therefore, though all appeared very costly to the looker-on,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

in reality none had to plead guilty to the implication.

The four-post bed, looking-glass, and china set only needed the assistance of an ingenious and resolute friend, aided by a working carpenter to blossom forth as key attractions in their respective domains, and most of us, if so disposed, could add immensely to the coherence and beauty of our rooms by ourselves giving a most active consideration to their fireplaces.

Many people will answer, "Yes, if the house were mine, and not merely 'leased,' it would be worth while to take all this trouble." But if one has the courage to face the temporary removal of the fireplace, which we know in our heart of heart is going to spoil the effect of all the rest of the room, and stow it away in a place of safety and seclusion, ready for a possible return, when our landlord once more reigns in his house, the rest of the business is delightfully simple, and we have only to glance around us to find numberless starting points.

Attire for the Very Young Person

Gay as a stick of peppermint candy is a red and white bathing suit intended for the very small boy or girl; it is made of wool, and in one piece—a bathing suit must be an aid to agility when one is the age to wear this particular one. Somewhat more pretentious is the suit whose waist is of striped material and whose trousers, buttoning to it, are of plain wool, but this of course is for an older boy. The very small girl can wear the red and white suit; she of somewhat more numerous years finds for her needs a suit with a very short skirt, and a waist laced up in front; the lacing matches the belt, and the whole effect is very fetching.

Many a pretty little dress has been designed for very small girls to wear this summer; a straight, very short waist of pink organdie, and a pink and white dotted Swiss skirt, with many ruffles edged with the plain pink material, is delightful. Another charming little dress, of linen, was made with a smock of dull blue, bound with bias white tape, and a white skirt whose small pockets were edged with a piping of dull blue, and worn over bloomers of the same material as the smock.

The prints have never been prettier than this year, and their quaint designs and coloring lend themselves peculiarly well to fashioning into little children's clothes. Made with a round neck and a very wide sash of plain material matching the background of a dull blue print, sprinkled with tiny yellow and pink rosebays, one such dress was unusually pretty, as well as being remarkably durable. Another little print dress, also made on straight lines, was trimmed with flat plaiting of organdie, with edged neck and sleeves.

The brilliant scarlet wool coats hold their own from season to season as one of the most practical wraps

for little children in summer; in color they contrast effectively with any frock, and they are just warm enough to be comfortable. They are cut on good lines, and the material of which they are made holds its shape well, even under the rough handling which children accord their clothing.

It may be swung out and in without effort, and an extra cover protects the contents. The two lower drawers are for small utensils, while the top is arranged for kitchen linens.

A vegetable washing machine, with electric attachment, is like the power-driven butter churn and cream freezer, a luxurious labor saver.

A high wooden stool at preserving time so one may sit and stir, and a low stool to use before the oven are conveniences not to be forgotten.

Indoor reel clotheslines, metal pins,

For the Sportswoman

Indispensable to a summer wardrobe is an appropriate golf suit. The one illustrated is of flannel, and lends itself most admirably to the game. The coat is of gray flannel with green trimmings, and worn with a gray and green striped flannel skirt. The comfortable hat is of gray felt faced with the green silk. One wears a bright green scarf with this costume.

Just think of having a riding habit of silk, when one is accustomed to the serviceable, wearable fabrics usually used. Yet this habit is made of silk—cartridge silk—one of the newest things for sports wear. It is fast becoming most popular, because of its attractiveness and durability. The tie is of bright green.

The Modern Kitchen

In planning the modern kitchen labor-saving should be the dominant thought; proper working height of sinks and tubs, handy closet arrangement, good refrigeration, the best lighting and ventilating systems and the type of range that befits the family needs, the range ideal being the combination gas and electric, with hood to carry off odors.

Hard finished, painted ceiling and side walls are easy to clean, tiling being better still if not too expensive. Hardwood oiled wainscote goes well with the painted walls; a cheaper wainscote can be made of tiled patterned oilcloth held in place by quarter-round molding, which is easily cleaned and may be replaced readily and cheaply.

The hardwood floors require a good deal of attention, painted ones need constant repainting, so linoleum seems to be the wisest choice. The cement floor is ideal with the tiled walls; it may be hose-washed, is sanitary and cheapest in the end to install if building anew.

The zinc-covered serving table will be more useful if equipped with four inch, swivel, wooden castors, so it may be moved easily where it is most needed. The drop-leaf baking table, hinged to the wall and having folding legs, is out of the way when not in use. A handy vegetable bin to roll under the kitchen table may be made by a local carpenter after these measurements, 34 inches long, 17 inches wide, 11 inches high in front, slanting to 15 inches high at back. Raising the handled cover discloses three compartments large enough to hold quite a supply of staples, potatoes, onions and so on. The bin is made of one-inch pine and painted to match the woodwork.

The difficulty of placing sugar and flour barrels where they are easily handled is accomplished in the following way: Build against the wall a baketopped closet, the height of a baking table; a marble baking slab may be set in one end. Down the center three drawers are set with a door at either side wide enough to admit a barrel. The barrel, after opening, is set on a 12-inch iron plate at the end of a swivel arm; the upright rod has clutches that hold the barrel in place.

and pulley drying frames are modern necessities. The kitchen table with the utensil frame over the top is a labor saver that is expensive but very convenient.

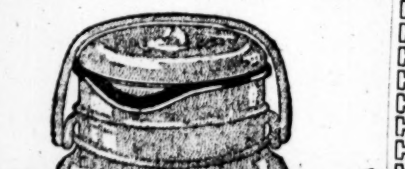
Asbestos is too little known to the progressive housewife. Aprons made of the cloth are excellent around the stove when cooking or preserving, with jackets of the same material. The gloves are good for ironing day or when basting food in the oven. The string used to truss fowl never burns, and the sheets of paper to put over cake in the oven are invaluable, for the same reason.

A peep into a modern cleaning closet shows no end of labor savers in weighted mops and brooms, long-handled scrub brushes and dustpans, telescope wall brushes, and a number of others for various purposes. Metal toilet tongs and soap paper have displaced the old brushes and, last but not least, there are gray paper cambric dust sheets for sweeping day to day to fill a long felt need.

Various cutters and choppers, fastened to the wall or tables are to be found in all well equipped kitchens. Assorted wares, aluminum, enamel and some copper are in the wisely chosen kitchens; each fills a certain need for which the others are unsuitable. Glass baking dishes are also gaining in popularity.

Carrot Loaf

Scrape and grate enough raw carrots to make 1½ cups. Add to the pulp ½ cup of crumbs, ½ cup of chopped nuts, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 saltspoon of pepper, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup of milk and ¾ of a cup of flour. Mix thoroughly, then add 1 heaping tablespoon of soft butter. Pour into a greased mold and boil in hot water one hour. Unmold on a hot dish and serve with drawn butter.



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Frocks for the Steamer Trunk

With week-end trips ahead of her, to say nothing of longer summer-time journeys, the wise young woman is planning a wardrobe specially selected for its adaptability and power to withstand wrinkles. And this summer many are the frocks which will aid and abet her.

Linen comes high on the list, since a smart linen frock can be worn on the tennis court or golf links, motor-ing, and even for afternoon calls. And linen in its non-crushable forms is excellent if one must consider many packings; also, this season the designers have found new ways of enhancing the charm of the more loosely woven linens when made into frocks. One very charming one, of wide-meshed yellow linen, was made with an Edo jacket, and a rather full, pocketed skirt. With this a white blouse was worn—and incidentally, the linen dress which can be made to look tailored, for sports wear, and frilly for more festive occasions, is an important part of one's summer wardrobe if it be carefully chosen.

The trimming of this smart suit was both effective and very novel. White linen tape in three different widths, varying from an eighth to three-quarters of an inch, was woven through the meshes of the linen, forming a wide band of the skirt, and a narrower one on the jacket and around the sleeves; these bands were horizontal.

The same treatment, somewhat differently carried out, was seen in two linen frocks of much looser weaves, of biscuit color verging on gray. Dark blue ribbon was used in both these instances. They were made on the still popular chemise lines. In one, dark blue ribbon three-quarters of an inch wide was used in a wide band, woven through the material in front and in back but stopping just before reaching the side seams of the skirt, there ending in loose ends, with the ends of the ribbon raveled into a fringe. In the other, wider ribbon was used, every other piece of ribbon being woven through the fabric, and the alternating strips being sewn to the linen at the upper edge.

Voile, either of white or a contrasting color, is much used in combination with linen this year, and the custom on warm days a linen frock is likely to be uncomfortable and to crumple easily if it be made entirely of the linen.

Where voile is used, the skirt is usually of this material, wide bands of the linen being applied at intervals, horizontally, so that the effect is that of a skirt with wide tucks. Voile is also used for the sleeves and for the waist, the linen being used in bands on the waist. The effect is that of a whole linen dress. A dress of this type should be included in every traveling wardrobe meant for summer wear, since it lends itself to so many occasions.

The frock of printed chiffon, georgette, or crepe de chine—though the last is less attractive, perhaps—is indispensable to the woman who must depend on that part of her wardrobe which can be tucked into a small trunk. Never have printed chiffons and georgettes been prettier than they are this season; the color combinations are excellent, and by selecting one of them the wise woman can provide herself with a cool, dark frock which can be worn on the street, if need be, in warm weather, or be appropriately donned for dining in restaurants or possibly in a dining car. Such a dress may even be worn when motoring, if desired, since the dust can easily be shaken from its folds, and for comfort it is unexcelled in warm weather.

As a rule, such frocks are simply made. Horizontal ruffles, hemstitched or picot-edged, are much used on the side breadths of the skirts; fre-

quently these sides are draped instead, the popular method of catching two ends of a piece of the material to the belt and letting the rest hang in a graceful drape being very often seen. Elbow sleeves are best, and usually the waist is made with a vest, collar and cuffs of cream-colored or white embroidery or lace. Or plain material harmonizing in color with the printed design of the fabric may be used.

For formal evening wear nothing is better than the lace frock; one of the more durable laces should be selected, since they can be packed without injury. The use of taffeta slips of different colors is one way of lending variety to such a frock, or by combining two laces, two frocks are made. For example, one dress of this type was made with a black lace skirt, slightly draped over the hips, and a white lace overblouse, made somewhat on the lines of a smock, with soft black satin ribbon forming a belt at the sides. This dress was worn sometimes with a black underslip, and sometimes with a white one, the effect being good in both cases.

The question of an evening coat is sometimes a difficult one for the woman on an extended trip to solve, she does not wish to carry with her the coat which she would wear at home, since such coats are not well packed in small space, yet she must be prepared for the occasions on which she will wish to wear one.

One woman took with her on a cross-continent journey a very beautiful shawl, cream-colored, with gorgeous embroidery in red and gold color. The shawl's return to favor this year had been marked, giving her confidence in her selection. She found that hers was large enough to be easily draped, and with but a few stitches she could make it a cape, with hood-like drape-ry, or a toga, one end draped over one shoulder. It took but little room in her trunk, and was quite warm enough for comfort on cool evenings.

The question of hats for traveling must be considered with that of frocks, since when but a few can be packed, these must be appropriate for wear with all one's gowns. Very smart indeed are the little embroidered hats which are so attractive; these may be had in soft straw, embroidered with colored silks or other straw, or in black leather, embroidered all over in oriental colorings. They are suitable for motoring, and in some combinations of materials are well suited for wear with sheer frocks as well.

An Old Friend in a New Guise

Patchwork has generally been associated in our thoughts with bygone days and old-world modes, but like many other fashions of the past it has made a reappearance as the newest of the new, and patchwork adorns rooms designed and furnished in accordance with the very latest ideas. Either brilliant coloring or a groundwork of neutral tints which serve to throw up a design formed of squares, diamonds, or some other geometrical shapes constitute the modern piece of patchwork. Its very severity and restraint make it, when used as a cushion cover for instance, rather a relief after the frills and gatherings and elaborate trimmings to which we have been accustomed of late, and make it specially suitable to accompany certain types of modern furniture. Patterns may easily be evolved by the worker with an inventive turn, or hints may be gleaned from many sources, a good design for tiling, for example. Patchwork should appeal to the thrifty for in it a use may be found for every scrap, and those few inches of good silk which we were loath to throw away may be turned to good account.

Loose Covers

The best way of dealing with the average easy chair is undoubtedly to put a loose cover on it. This applies only to the average easy chair. It may be said advisedly, for in the case of an old "Grandfather" or wing chair, it would be a great pity to hide the fine lines and carved cabriole legs beneath the muffings of a loose cover. In such a case, a close fitting brocade covering finished with a gimp or a cord will allow the old chair's beauty of form to get its full effect. For the average large, comfortable, cushioned arm-chair, however, there is nothing to surpass the effect of a loose cover, and another advantage is that there is no need to put anything but a good lining on the chair itself under its ornamental upper covering, thus saving unnecessary expense.

Many are the variations which are possible where loose covers are concerned. They may be either plain or frilled, sweep the floor or be as short as the fashionable skirt, but they should always be what the dress-makers call "an easy fit," really "loose" covers in fact. Cretonnes, chintzes, casement cloths, linens, Bolton sheetings all look well made up as loose covers, and the list of available materials might be made very much longer. For a country house the effect of chintz loose covers, preferably a repetition of an old hand block design, is hard to beat. Self-colored covers afford delightful opportunities for decorative additions. Fashioned either of amber-colored or black material, piped and edged with a four-inch border of some gay tint such as royal blue, emerald green or butter yellow, in harmony with the rest of the coloring in the room, their appearance may be most distinguished, and a simple method of dealing with their accompanying cushions is to lay a square of the contrasting color diamondwise across them, and to either hem or featherstitch it down. Squares of embroidery may be fixed as panels to the backs of chairs with excellent effect provided the embroidery is not too fragile to be leaned against. Such panels look well worked in either color or cottons, wools or flax threads, and when the loose covers go to the wash they may be removed for more tender treatment.

Crab Apple Pie

Wash the crab apples—some housekeepers recommend Siberian crab apples—cut them in quarters, and core them but do not remove the skins. Line a pie plate with pastry and fill with these, as with ordinary apples. Add more sugar, however, about 1 cup, cover with an upper crust and bake.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

JUNE BUSINESS CONDITIONS VARY

Little Indication of Reduction in Prices of Foodstuffs and Essential Commodities.—Luxuries and Unessentials Are Cut

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Taking the country as a whole, the Federal Reserve Board reports considerable variation in business conditions for the month of June. Agricultural prospects have improved, due to seasonable weather and the replanting of crops.

Manufacturing reports are "spotty." The railroad situation, although somewhat improved, is not yet sufficiently developed on a favorable basis to warrant confidence in a permanent settlement.

The report says that there is generally a tendency to settle down to a readjustment basis, and to readjust with business on the new level of prices and demand. Control of credit and discrimination between non-essential and speculative borrowing is producing results, although slowly. In regard to prices, foodstuffs and essential commodities, except clothing and shoes, show little indication of reduction. Luxuries and "unessentials" in many lines have been cut.

Although business is passing through a period of readjustment, and in some instances, of depression, there are indications that it will not last long, indeed that the turn in new conditions has already been taken.

Boston Leather Stagnation

In the field of general manufacturing conditions have varied greatly as a result of transportation troubles, credit control and other factors. From the Boston district it is reported that not within the memory of the oldest dealer in leather has the Boston market been so stagnant as during the last two months. A vast amount of shoes have been returned by retailers, jobbers, and wholesalers to the manufacturers. Orders have been canceled to an unprecedented extent. Many tanneries have closed down entirely and their prices are off from former high levels. Fall shoes, however, will be at relatively high price levels. Public sales have been conducted by manufacturers in order to eliminate surplus stocks. In other districts business is reported to be very dull.

In other manufacturing lines there is considerable variation. Men's clothing is perhaps more depressed than any other industry. Buyers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices. In a general way, orders for future delivery on manufacturers' books are large and sufficient in most cases to insure capacity operation for several months to come, but new business is coming in more slowly, and there is a very general disposition to cancel orders.

Cotton Textiles Uncertain

The situation in the cotton textile field continues uncertain. The market for cotton yarns is unsettled. The outlook when trading is resumed on a large scale is problematical, depending largely on the coming cotton crop. In cotton goods the public stand against high prices is having an important influence. There has been a slowing down of activity in the Boston district. Consumption has fallen from about 212,000 bales in March to 194,600 bales in May. Consequently mills have not been placing orders for raw cotton, except in sporadic cases. Export trade for the last two or three months has been very small.

The woolen and worsted yarn industry is causing grave apprehension to manufacturers. The Boston district reports that of the 674,000 pounds of wool purchased by the government at the time this country entered the war, there was left at the date of the armistice about 437,000 pounds. All the best grades have been sold, but the government still has about 61,000 pounds graded from medium to the low crossbreds, of which about 40,000 pounds is stored in Boston and vicinity and the balance scattered throughout the country. At the last auction of government wool, held June 10, when 7,000 pounds were offered, only about 6 per cent was sold at upset prices.

The volume of retail trade has continued large, due in part to the movement for reduction in retail prices which commenced in May. Although the movement was aided by refusal of the part of the public to pay the high prices prevailing as well as to the difficulties in financing high-priced stocks, a counterbalancing factor has been found in the tendency of whole sale prices in large measure to be maintained at current levels, and the opinion has been expressed that the price reduction sales in many cases involved merely anticipation of the customary mid-season clearance sales. It is stated that sales of necessities, apart from food, have declined even more than the sales of luxuries. Retailers are reported to be conservative in the replenishing of stocks, tending to confine purchases to current needs only.

One of the decisive factors in the business situation for the month has been the falling off in building activity as a result of very high prices of materials. This is all the more noticeable because the present is usually the time of greatest activity. Housing operations have been practically few in number, except in some districts in the middle west. In the eastern district the falling off has been equally severe.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	139	139 1/2	139	139 1/2
Am Int'l Corp	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86
Am Smelters	98	98	97 1/2	98
Am Tel & Tel	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
Am Wdrn	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2
Anacostia	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2
Atchafalaya	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2
Beth Steel	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
Beth Steel B	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2
Can Pac	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
Chandler	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/2
Chandler B	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
Chgo R & P	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Chgo R & P B	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2
Corn Prod	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Cuba Cane	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
Ed Johnson	88	88	87 1/2	88
Gen Electric	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/2
Goodrich	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/2
Insulation	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Int Paper	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
Kennecott	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Marine pfd	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Max Petroleum	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/4	181 1/2
Midvale	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
Mo Pacific	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
N Y N H & H	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
Pan Am	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
Pan Am pfd	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2
Penn	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2
Reading	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
Rep Paper	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2
Rep Ditch of N Y	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
Sinclair	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
Sinclair pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Studebaker	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2
Studebaker pfd	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
Texas & Pac	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2
Trans Oil	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
U S Rubber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2
U S Steel	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2
Utah Copper	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2
Vanadium	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/2
Western Union	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Wm. Davis	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Total sales	271,900 shares.			

*Six-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High
.....	90.88	91.14
.....	85.60	85.60
.....	81.74	84.96
.....	85.82	86.00
.....	85.00	85.50
.....	88.96	89.30
.....	85.40	86.00
.....	95.60	95.92
.....	95.51	95.90

HOW THE JAPANESE STAND WITH CHINA

Chinese Students' Demonstration Shows That Japan Has Sown Dragon's Teeth of Enmity Among the People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The enthusiastic students have observed two days recently in commemoration of two events that have been burned into their memories. The first was "Traitors Day" May 4. One year ago that day the students of Peking assaulted Mr. Chang Chung-hsiang, who had been Minister to Japan, and attempted to burn down the house of Mr. Tsao Ju lin who had been active as Minister of Communications and of Foreign Affairs in support of Japan. The achievements of that day resulted in the dismissal of three officials from office and was the first fruits of victory in what the students considered their holy cause of patriotic endeavor. This year the students held a few meetings and called to mind the events of a year ago, but there was no public demonstration and no parade.

More attention was devoted to the second of the two days. This was May 7, the fifth anniversary of China's receipt of the ultimatum from Japan concerning the 21 demands. Anyone who thinks that these demands are a "dead" issue would have found the young men and women in all parts of China wearing on this anniversary day a white armband on their sleeves. White is the national color of mourning. On the white background were the characters Kuo Chih, which mean "national shame." The idea of these two characters is that the receipt of such a message from Japan was a national disgrace due to China's weakness which it is the duty of every patriot to try to wipe out by making his country strong and prosperous. The streets were filled with students who gathered in small groups making speeches to any passers-by who cared to stop and listen. The speeches were fervid and the terms used resembled very much those formerly heard in revival meetings in America.

The Humiliating Conclusion

The newspapers were full of references to the 21 demands on that day. One of the most widely-circulated newspapers, Yi Shih Pao, devoted all of its two outside pages to a reprint of these demands, to the replies of the Chinese Government to them, and to the final humiliating conclusion. These outside pages were bordered in deep black. The Peking Leader, published in the English language, has printed every day since the demands were presented by Japan a headline in large type. "Remember the Japanese Twenty-One Demands on January 18-May 25, 1915."

On every other page above the date are exhortations and appeals. These are such far illustrations of the sentiment of the country as shown in this year's Humiliation Day that they are herewith reproduced. On page 2 is the following:

"Will honesty and justice permit Japan to enter the Versailles Council Chamber with unclean hands?" Page 3 has this: "For the selfsame honesty and justice demand that China, equally with other states, shall be free and unfettered to develop along her own natural lines."

A Strong Statement

Page 4 has a strong statement: "We appeal to justice and not to compassion; the same immutable justice demands that the 1915 Sino-Japanese treaties, like the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties, shall also be abrogated." Page 5 goes back to the demands: "They were devoid of any legal foundation; they were extorted at the point of the bayonet."

Page 6 continues: "China never agreed to them, but her consent was overborne by force majeure." Page 7 makes this appeal: "Equally with other states, China is entitled to the protection of the rebus sic stantibus clause."

It is an eight-sheet paper and the last sheet daily carries this blast: "For self-preservation and development in accordance with the growth and the necessary requirements of the nation are the primary duties of every state."

Dragon's Teeth Sown

These stirring sentences contain the gist of the arguments and sentiments of the present-day students of China and no glossing over of plain facts can change the truth of the situation. Whatever may be said as to the rights or wrongs of the Twenty-one Demands controversy between China and Japan or of the results of the Paris Conference in agreeing to the transfer to Japan of the former German rights in Shantung, the fact is indisputable that Japan has sown dragon's teeth of enmity for herself among the Chinese people. She has lost since the opening of the European War all of the prestige and good feeling which had just come to her on account of the conciliatory policy adopted after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. Her military position has been immensely strengthened, but it has been at the cost of the unquenchable hatred of the Chinese, especially of the younger generations with whom Japan must deal longest in the years to come. This is a most regrettable situation, for all right-thinking persons desire to see the neighboring nations of Japan and China live together in peace and harmony. Especially is this true in America, which has been as trustworthy a friend of Japan since her emergence into the world as of China.

CHIPPAWA CANAL IS SHUT DOWN BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Canada's greatest public utility project, the Chippawa Canal, being constructed by the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, has been completely shut down by a strike of the workmen, following the insistence of Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the commission, that a 10-hour work day be established on all the work, to replace the existing eight-hour day.

Organized and unorganized labor, as a unit, have risen in violent protest against what they term an encroachment on their inalienable rights. And out of the storm has developed a bitter arraignment of Sir Adam Beck, the Hon. Walter R. Rollo, Ontario Minister of Labor. The latter charges the Hydro Electric Commission, and particularly Sir Adam Beck, with attempting to place the onus of their failure to construct the canal at the cost initially estimated upon the workmen.

In this respect the commission has stated that a recent demand by the men for an increased wage would throw an unbearable burden upon the system. Consequently it claims that a 10-hour day would have to be worked, in order to surmount the overtime which would be involved, were a basic eight-hour day established on the work and overtime, for the extra two hours, paid.

A general alarm is felt in all quarters at the closing down of the work. The project, which was to have furnished electric power to industries throughout the Province within a few years, is in jeopardy. The estimated cost of the work, while idle, is approximately \$4000 per day, representing interest charges.

Sir Adam has thrown down the gauntlet to organized labor and has declared that his reason in closing down the work is to discharge all the men, then reengage anyone who will be satisfied to work the 10-hour day, and accept the wage offered by the commission. It is, frankly, a move to destroy the influence of the powerful Niagara Trades Federation, the parent union body of all workmen, both skilled and unskilled, on the canal.

JAPANESE RIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The courts are to decide the right of the government of British Columbia to prohibit the employment of orientals on any contracts for the provincial public works department and in any work undertaken in connection with leases on crown-granted lands, including mining and lumbering leases.

The Minister of Justice at Ottawa has advised the provincial government that the clause dealing with the prohibition, which is inserted in all its contracts, is in violation of the provisions of the Imperial treaty made between Great Britain and Japan in 1911 and made applicable to Canada by Act of Parliament of Canada in 1913. After prolonged negotiations between the provincial and Dominion governments, during which time the Japanese Consul-General continually has pressed the claims of his countrymen in opposition to the clause, the authorities here have decided not to accept the dictum of the Minister of Justice unless the courts shall decide that there is no legal escape from the position.

GRAND TRUNK AWARD INCREASES WAGES

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The authorities of the Grand Trunk Railway officially announce that they have accepted the award of the board of conciliation which recently dealt with the dispute between the company and its clerical workers, and the award is being put into effect. The arbitration was held under the regulations of the Dominion Department of Labor.

The chairman and the company's representative on the board of conciliation filed a report recommending a schedule of working rules, which the department believes are generally acceptable to all concerned. The representative of the workers did not sign the recommendations differing from his colleagues in respect to the amount of increase in wages that should be granted. The acceptance of the majority report of the board involves an increased annual expenditure for wages to the workers affected on the system aggregating about \$1,000,000 per year.

PASSPORT FEES INCREASED TO \$10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—New passport regulations adopted by the State Department went into effect yesterday. They conform to the provisions of the act passed by Congress on June 4, 1920 under which the amount of the fee is raised from \$1 to \$5, exclusive of the usual additional fee of \$1 for execution.

United States officers going abroad on official business and all American seamen will not be required to pay the passport fee of \$5.

Hereafter passports are to be issued for one year and may be renewed, subject to maximum validity of two years.

Natives of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, or the Virgin Islands who heretofore have not been required to pay a passport fee must pay such fee hereafter. Persons who have merely declared their intentions to become American citizens can no longer receive the so-called declarant's passports.

CRISIS IN JAPAN DUE TO SPECULATION

Department of Commerce Bureau Tells of Serious Depression, But Says Action by Government Will Ease the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Wild speculation," which raised market prices far above what foreign purchasers considered warranted, was responsible for the recent financial crisis in Japan, according to an analysis of the situation by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The rapid and excessive accumulation in Japan of imports over exports, sometimes referred to as a cause of the disturbance, was in itself, it is contended, only a result of the speculation.

For two months before the stock exchange closed in April, huge profits were being realized on a rising market and banks were having difficulty in keeping the momentary situation in hand.

Wholesale prices based on 100 for October, 1900, stood at 398 in January, 1920, in February, and 425 in March of this year. Average dividends paid in the previous few months increased from 20.88 per cent in December, 1919, to 23.48 per cent in April.

Depression Even in February

Depression in the industries was noticeable even in February, when in four principal industries and certain miscellaneous trades about 27,000 persons were thrown out of employment. About March 15 the effects of the growing trade balance adverse to Japan and the rapid decrease in Japan's specie holdings caused bankers to tighten their purse strings, and a heavy slump resulted. The stock exchange closed for three days.

On April 7, the Masuda bill broker of bank was unable to meet bills for 2,700,000 yen. The bank's assets surpassed its liabilities, but many were not in a form easily liquidated, and the report of the near collapse of the bank caused depression in rice, cotton and silks. The stock exchanges in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe closed. Conditions grew worse rather than better, and as speculation had been most noticeable in textile industries, the reaction was greatest there. The extent of the depression is indicated by the fact that silk prices, on a basis of 323.60 for April 2, stood at 131.60 on May 29; cotton in the same time declined from 630.10 to 377, and rice from 46 to 35.24.

Relief by Government

On May 25 the government announced its intention to help the business world by providing cheaper money and assisting foreign trade, and though more losses and bankruptcy cases are expected, this relief will do much to absorb the shock of transition from war prosperity to normal conditions. The bureau's survey says: "The factor of a scarcity market resulting from the war, under which Japan's producers got whatever they asked for the goods which the whole world needed, has been eliminated, and speculators watched their gains rapidly vanish. While deflation and declining prices will probably further continue until the speculators have been squeezed out and business is again normal, apparently the larger, more important, and well established companies in Japan will be able to weather the falling market, especially with the government and banking aid promised. The world demand for commodities still remains good, and it is quite probable that when it is felt that prices in Japan have practically reached the bottom level there will be a marked resumption of exports, since, as Japan will have written off her inflated values, she will be in a position to undersell other nations which have not undergone this post-war readjustment."

CANADIAN FARMERS KEEP HALF-HOLIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Action of a few of the clubs of United Farmers in Middlesex County in declaring a weekly half-holiday has not been generally emulated throughout the Province. When the first club started the idea and declared that all members must observe the holiday and let their hired help observe it, too, there were varied opinions, but mostly in approval. A few of the neighboring organizations took up the scheme and these, with the original club, are sticking to it. Every Saturday afternoon the whole community quits work and engages in recreation and sports. Other clubs in Ontario were advised of the success of the plan, but did not adopt it, and the approach of the hay-making season added to their disinclination to fall in line.

When the matter came to the attention of the provincial secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, J. J. Morrison, he immediately wrote the club which originated the idea and expressed unqualified approval. Mr. Morrison's statements carry weight with the rank and file of the farmers in the Province.

COOPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Municipal employees here have formed an association to aid in the solution of the housing problem. About 500 shares of stock have been subscribed at the rate of 50 cents a month and members will be enabled to borrow funds necessary for financing the construction of homes for themselves.

MORE WHEAT SHIPPED BY THE LAKES ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The collector of customs announces that 4,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped direct to Europe by the Great Lakes route in the last two months. This is eight times as much as was shipped direct all last year.

Most of the wheat has been shipped from Canadian ports, but more than 1,000,000 bushels was routed direct in foreign vessels. Owing to the fact that large boats are unable to navigate the Canadian canals, the greater part of the shipping is done by means of small boats which carry loads averaging from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels. Proposed improvements in these canals would probably increase the number of boats of larger tonnage leaving lake ports.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Big Reduction in Court Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Crime is being reduced in this State and court activities thereby greatly decreased through the enforcement of prohibition, according to statistics compiled by Charles L. Chute, secretary of the State Probation Commission who is quoted in The American Issue as saying:

"Authentic figures secured from 17 of the larger city and county courts in the State for the first three months of this year during which constitutional prohibition has been in effect showed that 45,143 offenders of all ages were arraigned in these courts. For the same period last year 68,535 offenders were brought before the same courts, showing a decrease of 23,392, or 34 per cent. In practically all of the courts by far the greatest decrease has been in cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct and other offenses growing out of drink.

"Every court covered by the investigation showed a reduction in court cases due to prohibition. There were no exceptions. For instance, in all the magistrates' courts of New York City there was a decrease of 29 per cent among all offenders brought before the courts. There was a decrease of 52 per cent in cases of public intoxication. Only 914 were brought before all the magistrates' courts for the first three months of this year as compared with 1914 for the same period last year.

"In the Buffalo city court, the average number of offenders tried monthly has for many years exceeded 2000. During the first three months of 1919, 6954 criminals were tried. This year only 2417 offenders were brought before the court in three months. The number of intoxication cases for this period was only 583, as compared with 3094 the same period last year. In Utica, arraignments decreased for the three months period from 722 last year to 263 this year. Only 48 cases of intoxication were brought before the court for the first three months this year as compared with 226 last year.

"One police justice writing to the commission expressed the view of many when he said: 'Prohibition has made the police business dull compared with the old régime.' A woman probation officer who deals with delinquent boys and girls said: 'Despite the cost of living, men who formerly neglected their homes have been able to start bank accounts, make payments on homes, clothe their families well, put coal in the cellar and food in the larder. The majority tell me that they don't want the former conditions to return because they have learned what enjoyment can be had out of home life not disturbed by drink.'

The number of inmates in the county jails has shown a remarkable decrease. Several jails now report no inmates. The Niagara County jail on April 1 had only 25 prisoners, as compared with 62 one year ago. The population of the Franklin County jail was reported as 10 recently, as compared with an average of 30 in previous years. In the city of Elmira, which had prohibition through local option vote during all of 1919, the arrests for public intoxication numbered 364, as compared with 1098 in 1918 when the city was wet.

The commission finds that whereas the decrease in arraignments in the courts studied was 34 per cent, the decrease in the number placed on probation was only 26 per cent. This indicates that the probation system is being used in a larger percentage of cases.

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, says, "The results of the disuse of alcohol have been more astounding than even the claims of the most ardent prohibition advocates."

The municipal lodging house is nearly vacant, only 40 of its 900 beds being occupied. The alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital has practically ceased to exist as such, only 15 or 20 patients having been received within the last month.

CUBAN SUGAR MEN TO EXACT HIGH PRICE

HAVANA, Cuba.—Cuban cane growers, sugar mill owners, and brokers, claiming to control the sale of 2,180,000 sacks of unsold sugar, are on record as definitely pledged not to offer any more sugar for sale until the price has reached 24 cents a pound, the level reached during the last half of May.

This decision was reached at a mass meeting held on Tuesday night at which a committee of 12 was selected to act as the exclusive selling agency

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Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artisan Work throughout from our well, 100 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

of those represented at the meeting. Participants pledged themselves to withdraw from the market all offers for the sale of sugar and to sell none except through the medium of the committee.

The amount of unsold Cuban sugar was estimated by a member of the selling committee at 3,320,000 sacks, their holdings of 2,180,000 sacks leaving only 1,140,000 sacks under outside control. Efforts are being made to bring these into the pool.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 1

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—Mr. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Co.; 75 Summer Street.
Chicago, Ill.—R. B. Agnew of O'Conner & Goldberg; Essex.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy and I. Netter of Charles Weiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati, Ohio—H. E. Ottinger of Isaac Faller & Sons; Lenox.
Cleveland, Ohio—C. F. Wentzel of Adams & Ford; United States.
Dallas, Tex.—L. C. KING, Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—S. Shane of Shane, Harris Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dubuque, Iowa—W. H. Landschultz of Lantaky Allen Shoe Co.; United States.
Havana, Cuba—J. P. Catchot; United States.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.
Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Meals Torrey Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Storz Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Omaha, Neb.—M. E. Robinson; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Davidson; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—C. J. Reynolds of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros.; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Grossman of The Emporium; United States.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; United States.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Robinson of B. Nugent & Bros.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co.; Touraine.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralnack of Western Gate Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

ARMY TO REDUCE RURAL RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In response to complaints that recruiting activities by the army, navy and marine corps were tending to increase the shortage of farm labor, the War Department, by direction of the Secretary, Newton D. Baker, announced on Wednesday that it had taken steps to reduce to a minimum the recruiting work of the army in rural communities and to concentrate its efforts in the larger cities.

The department is also doing all in its power to increase knowledge of agriculture among the men in the army and thus to induce them to go on farms upon completion of their enlistments. With this end in view, a number of thorough courses in agriculture, combining classroom instruction and practical field work, have been established in the larger military camps. It is planned to greatly enlarge and extend the scope of this work next fall.

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Motoring, Golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.
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Absolutely Fire Proof
Every Room with Private Bath
Cafe in Connection—European Plan
"Comfort without Extravagance"

COMMUNIST TO BE DEPORTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Milos Vojnovic, recording secretary of the St. Louis branch of the Communist Party, has been ordered deported. He was arrested some months ago, after a shipment of radical literature from Chicago had been traced to his house, where a roster of the St. Louis Communist Party was found.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICE
NEW YORK, New York.—Only one New York evening newspaper will be sold for 2 cents from now on, following the announcement this week that the price of the Evening Sun and the Evening Telegram will be increased to 3 cents because of increased cost of publication.

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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK



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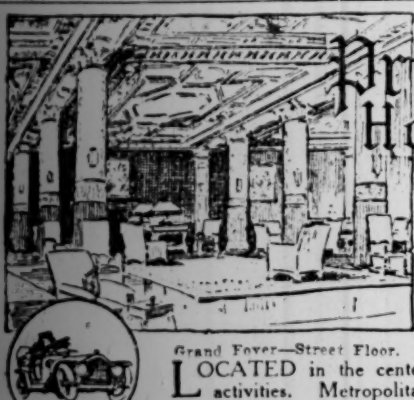
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Hotel Holley	Wash. Sq. W.	Spring 3309
Hotel Earle	Wash. Sq. N.	Spring 3309
Hotel Van Rensselaer	5th Ave. and 11th St.	Stuyvesant 1410
Hotel Albert	42 East 11th St.	Stuyvesant 4961
Hotel Irving	Gramercy Park, S.	Gramercy 6264
Hotel Le Marquis	5th Ave. and 31st St.	Madison Sq. 1670
Hotel Wellington	7th Ave. and 55th St.	Circle 1066

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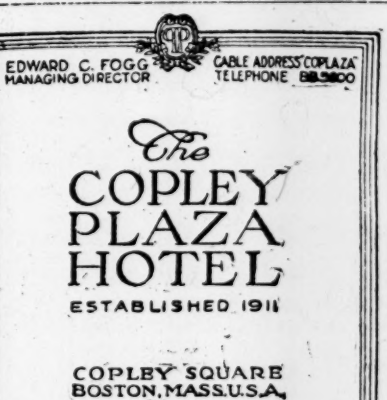
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DUNCAN TAKES
BRITISH TITLE

Gives a Brilliant Exhibition of Golf Playing in the Second Day of the Open Championship Tournament at Deal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from the European News Office.
DEAL, England (Thursday).—George Duncan made a magnificent recovery in the British open golf championship here today and earned the highest British golfing honor with an aggregate card for the four rounds of 302. This morning he went round in the splendid total of 71, but a comparatively unknown player, L. Holland, did the same, and after the third round led the field with 229. In the afternoon Duncan did almost equally well with 72, and finished two strokes ahead of Alexander Herd, the second man. Duncan's final card was:

Out 4 4 5 2 4 5 4 3 4 35
In 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 37-72

Edward Ray, the 1912 champion, was third with 306, and Abe Mitchell, who played badly today and returned 84 and 76, was one stroke worse in the final aggregate. Holland and J. M. Barnes had cards of 308. A. G. Havers and S. Wingate had 313 each.
J. M. Barnes, the United States professional, played golf today of good average quality but not sufficiently so to win the championship. He returned 77 and 78. W. C. Hagen, the United States open champion, had an aggregate of 329, five worse than the two Frenchmen, Jean Gaslat and Arnaud Massy. Lafitte did 317 and De La Torre 319.

The British veterans, James Braid, J. H. Taylor and Harry Varion, former champions, did moderately well. Braid's aggregate was 320; Taylor's 316 and Varion's 318.
The British amateur champion, C. J. H. Tolley did better than yesterday, but had too much leeway to make up and returned a 326.

CANADIAN GOLF
IN SEMI-FINALS

Several Surprises Are Sprung in the Third and Fourth Rounds of Play at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Play in the Canadian amateur golf championship reached the semi-finals Thursday and the four players who qualified for this 36-hole tilt, which will be played today, are Thomas Gillespie of Calgary, J. H. McCulloch of Beaconsfield, G. H. Turpin of Royal Montreal and his clubmate, C. B. Grier. In the draw the first two named clash and the Royal Montreal pair are also billed to meet.

The third and fourth rounds were productive of a number of surprises. In the morning, McCulloch, an 18-year-old boy, defeated G. S. Lyon of Lambton, the veteran, eight times holder of the title, by 4 and 3. Then Turpin put W. J. Thompson of Mississauga, Toronto, and district champion, out of the running by 5 and 4. Grier was forced to go to the twentieth hole to win from J. T. Cuthbert of Winnipeg, but Hague disposed of Marcus Grier of Grand Mere by 5 and 3. In the afternoon Gillespie kept up his winning pace by defeating Seymour Lyon of Lambton by 5 and 4, while F. R. Martin of Hamilton, veteran ex-champion, lost to McCulloch by 1 and 2. Frank Thompson of Mississauga held the match with Grier at his mercy to the last green and then lost by 1 down, while Turpin also fought an uphill fight with C. W. Hague and by a terrific finish won by 3 and 2.

In the first round of the second consolation, F. M. Hancock of Providence, the Rhode Island champion, defeated A. Gill of Toronto by 3 and 1 and also survived the second round by a margin of 1 up on R. C. Smith, Beaconsfield. In the first round of this competition R. MacKenzie of Providence by 2 up, while in the first round of the third consolation H. S. Corbish of Beaconsfield was 1 up on R. S. Evans of Boston, Massachusetts.

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round.

Thomas Gillespie, Calgary, defeated F. C. Hamilton, Saskia, 4 and 3.
Seymour Lyon, Lambton, defeated J. Hadden, Toronto, 3 and 2.
F. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated A. Adams, Hamilton, 6 and 4.
H. McCulloch, Beaconsfield, defeated G. S. Lyon, Lambton, 4 and 3.
C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal, defeated J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, 1 up on 19 holes.
Frank Thompson, Mississauga, defeated W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, 2 and 1.
G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, defeated W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, 3 and 1.
W. Hague, Calgary, defeated Marcus Grier, Grand Mere, 5 and 3.
Fourth Round.
Thomas Gillespie, Calgary, defeated Seymour Lyon, Lambton, 5 and 4.
F. R. Martin, Hamilton, 3 and 2.
H. McCulloch, Beaconsfield, defeated Frank Thompson, Mississauga, 1 up.
G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, defeated C. W. Hague, Calgary, 2 and 2.

PLAYERS EASILY
DEFEAT GENTLEMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Players defeated Gentlemen today by an innings and 87 runs in their cricket match at the Oval Ground. Batting first yesterday, the amateurs showed poor defense against Parkins bowling and were dismissed for 154.



Abe Mitchell, British golfer

Lancashire, professional, accomplishing a fine feat in capturing 7 wickets at a cost of only 58 runs. In reply the Players knocked up 384 mostly through Hobbs, Hearne and Woolley who scored 63, 95, and 60 respectively. Going in again the Gentlemen were all out for 113. Tennyson alone making a stand with 55 in addition to a creditable 54 obtained in the first innings.

HARVARD-YALE
TENNIS BATTLE

Crimson and Blue Players Will Meet for Intercollegiate Singles Championship Title of 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Office.
HARVARD and Yale University players reached the final round in the singles of the intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association tournament as a result of the play at the Merion Cricket Club on Thursday. They are D. P. Robinson Jr., '20 of the Crimson and L. M. Banks '20 of the Eli.

Robinson, who before this year was not considered one of the first four men on the Harvard team, furnished the surprise of the tournament when he defeated E. L. Levy, of the University of California, in the semi-final round, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. Robinson's playing after the first set was spectacular in the extreme and made a big hit with the crowd. The point score:

First Set
Robinson 2 1 1 4 3 2 4 1—23-9
Levy 4 4 4 2 3 4 1 4—31-9
Second Set
Robinson 4 1 5 4 4 1 4 5 4—32-6
Levy 0 4 3 1 2 4 2 7 0—23-3

Third Set
Robinson 5 7 4 0 2 4 1 4 3 4—32-6
Levy 3 2 4 4 1 1 4 1 5 2—31-9

Banks went to the final round when he eliminated K. N. Reid of Cornell, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-4.

This match was easy for the wearer of the Blue and he appeared to take things easy after running on the first set in love games. The point score:

First Set
Banks 4 4 4 6 4 4 2 6 6
Reid 2 2 1 0 0 1—10-6
Second Set
Banks 4 4 5 4 6 3 4 7 8 24-6
Reid 1 6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6 49-3

In the doubles K. N. Hawks and L. M. Banks, Yale, easily defeated J. G. Ladd and W. M. Ballinger, George Washington University, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2. Hawks played much better tennis than on the previous day, when he was eliminated in singles by E. L. Levy of the University of California. The Yale team never allowed the Washington players to threaten.

K. N. Reid and W. E. Holt of Cornell surprised the big crowd by defeating C. H. Hyams Jr. and J. B. Fenno Jr. of Harvard, in a hard-fought match, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3. The Harvard pair looked like sure winners after they won the first set, but the Cornell team, by a splendid spurt, won the next two sets and match with apparent ease.

California's first team, consisting of E. L. Levy and W. J. Bates, worked their way to the semi-finals, when they defeated G. Gildersleeve and E. W. Estes of Cornell, 6-2, 6-3. Late in the afternoon Reid and Holt went into the semi-final round, when they defeated Banks and Hawks in a stirring match, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5. The summaries:

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS.
Singles—Semi-Final Round.
D. P. Robinson Jr., Harvard, defeated E. L. Levy, University of California, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
L. M. Banks, Yale, defeated K. N. Reid, Cornell, 6-0, 6-4.

Doubles—First Round.
K. N. Hawks and L. M. Banks, Yale, defeated J. G. Ladd and W. M. Ballinger, George Washington University, 6-2, 6-2.
K. N. Reid and W. E. Holt, Cornell, defeated C. H. Hyams Jr. and J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.
E. L. Levy and W. J. Bates, University of California, defeated G. Gildersleeve and E. W. Estes, Cornell, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round.
K. N. Reid and W. E. Holt, Cornell, defeated L. M. Banks and K. Hawks, Yale, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

MISS LENGLEN
RETAINS TITLE

Has Little Difficulty in Defeating 1918 Champion in Challenge Round at Wimbledon—Garland and Williams Winners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WIMBLEDON, England (Thursday).—The challenge round in the world's tennis championship, ladies' singles, was the big item on the program at Wimbledon today, and a crowded center court saw Miss Suzanne Lenglen retain her title against Mrs. Lambert Chambers' attacks even more easily than she gained it last year from the same player. Mrs. Chambers only took three games in two sets, which ended 6-3, 6-0, and was outclassed in every department of the game.

The English player played from the baseline most of the time, either through inclination or because her opponent kept her there, and Miss Lenglen proved as superior in full-length driving as she was at the net. Her accurate placing and hard oblique shots kept the challenger on the move all the time, and gave her no opportunity for making profitable openings. Vigorous attacks, combined with skill, has again triumphed over skill alone, and Miss Lenglen is champion without a rival in sight for another year. An international final in men's doubles is assured by the draw which brought into opposition two United States and two British pairs. In the first semi-final today C. S. Garland Jr. and R. N. Williams 2d unexpectedly defeated W. T. Tilden 2d and W. M. Johnston, 3 sets to 2. This match had none of the thrilling passages of last week's Franco-American encounter, but was no less skillful.

Johnston and Tilden won the first set, but took risks not justified against the steady pair, who were playing with accuracy and letting no opportunity slip past, so lost the second and third. In the fourth the losers pulled up and won, but in the final they lost, 6-2. Other sets were 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6. In the second semi-final Lieut. Col. A. R. F. Kingscott and J. C. Parker had won a set against P. M. Davidson and T. M. Mavrogordato, the Anglo-Greek combination, when rain fell and the meeting was postponed.

UNION BOAT CLUB
LOSES ON THAMES

United States Eight Meets Rival in Henley Competition—Diamond Sculls a Feature

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

HENLEY, England (Thursday).—Three heats of the Grand Challenge Cup were the feature of the second day's racing in the Henley regatta Thursday, and particularly the race between the Union Boat Club of the United States and Jesus College, Jesus are the head of the river at Cambridge and its crew includes H. B. Playford and J. A. Campbell, Nos. 5 and 6 in the winning varsity crew against Oxford University in March.

No surprise was felt when the American crew was beaten. Jesus secured a slight lead at the starting point by the island, and despite repeated spurts by their opponents maintained it throughout and won by a half-length, only after a close race in which they were pushed hard every inch of the way. The time was 7m. 49s., or 29s. slower than Harvard University's winning time in 1914.

Third Trinity has withdrawn from the Grand Challenge, so Leander rowed the course. The remaining heat resulted in an easy victory for Magdalen College, Oxford's best crew, stroked by Edward Horsfall, over the London Rowing Club in 7m. 50s.

International flavor in the other events was confined to the Diamond Sculls, in which E. H. L. Gollan of England met F. E. Dijk, Holland, and W. C. Chanler of the United States met T. M. Nussey of England.

Gollan met too good a sculler in his Cambridge University opponent and was beaten easily in 10m. 3s. Though his time was slow, Gollan is considered a likely finalist for the sculls. Chanler also failed to win from the English representative, being defeated by a length and a quarter in 10m. 31s. Chanler went all out, but was not fast enough for last year's unsuccessful finalist.

Other races in the Diamonds resulted in J. Beresford Jr. defeating O. B. Wallis and G. C. Frappin defeating N. L. Huggins. In the Goblets H. W. B. Cairns and A. S. Melver defeated the Master of Gray and A. C. Besley; Robinson; S. Fairbairn and Bruce Logan defeated A. E. C. and W. L. P. Tennyson Deyncourt; G. O. Nickalls and K. S. C. Lucas defeated Dr. Brocklebank and G. P. Noble. H. Peake and R. L. McEwan rowed over.

In the Thames Cup, Magdalen, Oxford, defeated St. Catherine's, Cambridge; Jesus College, Cambridge, defeated Quintin Club, and Thames Club first crew defeated Emmanuel, Cambridge.

For the Ladies' Plate, Christ Church, Oxford, defeated Trinity, Cambridge; Merton defeated Lady Margaret; Christ's, Cambridge, defeated Pembroke, Cambridge, and Eton defeated Balliol, Oxford.

For the Wyfold Cup, Royal Chester, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Vesta Club, and Thames Club were winners.

NEW YORK LEADS
FOR FIRST TIME

Stand .0003 Points Ahead of Cleveland in Race—Walter Johnson Wins No-Hit Victory

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	23	.6618
Cleveland	42	26	.6154
Chicago	39	27	.5909
Washington	33	38	.4643
Boston	30	32	.4844
St. Louis	22	42	.3438
Detroit	21	43	.3283
Philadelphia	17	50	.2538

RESULTS THURSDAY
New York 9, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2 (first game).
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1 (second game).
Washington 1, Boston 0.

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Washington at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts, Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—New York leads the American League for the first time this season as a result of its victory yesterday at Philadelphia, while Cleveland had no game scheduled. The Highlanders' advantage is extremely slight, only three tenths of a point separating them from their western rivals. The Washington club, with Walter Johnson pitching the first no-hit, no-run game of his long and brilliant career, strengthened their hold upon fourth place, and the defeated Boston Red Sox now are but one-half game over St. Louis. The Browns held Chicago, the third-place incumbents, to an even break.

JOHNSON PITCHES NO-HIT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts, Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of the Washington American League club, shut out the Boston Red Sox here yesterday 1 to 0 without allowing a safe hit. Only one of the localers got on base at Capt. H. B. Hooper getting on base at the start of the seventh inning as the result of S. R. Harris' fumble.

Brilliant support made Johnson's achievement possible. E. S. Rice in center field and Second Baseman Harris making some fine plays, while J. I. Judge captured Hooper's hard bouncer in the ninth and threw to Johnson for the final out. Ten Red Sox batsmen were retired on strikes. The winning run was scored on singles by Rice, H. G. Shanks and Harris. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 1
Boston . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 1
Batteries—Johnson and Pincish; Harper and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

NEW YORK, WINNING, TAKES LEAD

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—New York, struggling for the American League leadership, took yesterday's game, 9 to 5. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York . . . 2 0 0 2 0 3 2 0—9 10
Philadelphia . . . 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—5 11 1
Batteries—Shore and Hannah; Moore, Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Friel and Dineoh.

WHITE SOX IN EVEN BREAK

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago won the first game with St. Louis 3 to 2 after an 11-inning struggle, and lost the second 4 to 1. The scores: First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E
St. Louis . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 9 2
Chicago . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Batteries—Cletche and Schalk; Yangler and Severeid. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.
Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 0
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 6 2
Batteries—Bayne and Severid; Kerr, Wilkinson and Schalk. Umpires—Kerr and Hildebrand.

HARLEY NOT YET SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Columbus, Ohio, Office.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—C. W. Harley '20, Ohio State University, all-American football player, has not signed to play baseball with any major league team up to the present time. Harley will leave Columbus tonight for his home in Chicago and probably will decide after arriving there on his future course.

He has been in Cincinnati for two days watching the games between the St. Louis and Cincinnati team, but did not come to terms with them. It is known that the two St. Louis teams, Cleveland and the Chicago Americans have offered Harley contracts. It is probable that he will join one of these teams until the university opens in the fall when he will be a member of the Ohio State coaching staff as well as a student.

CUBAN CHESS STAR ARRIVES

NEW YORK, New York.—J. R. Capablanca, Cuban chess expert, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Morro Castle from Havana. It was recently announced he would go abroad to seek a match with the world's champion, Dr. Emanuel Lasker.

HUBBELL IS TRADED

NEW YORK, New York.—W. W. Hubbell, a pitcher of the New York Giants, has been sold to the Philadelphia National League club. It was announced here today by the New York management.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15 p. m.

Red Sox vs. Washington

Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1680.

SHAMROCK BEST
IN LIGHT AIRS

Designer Charles E. Nicholson Has Built the Present Challenger for the America's Cup Along Those Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ON BOARD STEAMSHIP VICTORIA OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey.—That Charles E. Nicholson, designer of Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's fourth challenger for America's Cup, has fixed his hope for victory on the possibility that the races off here, beginning July 15, will be sailed in light airs, seems to be a warranted conclusion, in the light of certain facts.

These facts concern the challenger's top mast and club topsail. When, one day last week, her club was doused in a moderate breeze and she was suddenly discovered to be streaking for home before the start of the race with the 23-meter Shamrock, under mainsail and lower headsails only, experts observing her from Victoria began to believe that she was a light-weather boat.

This opinion was strengthened in a day or so when all her tall topmast was unstepped and a shorter one set in place, carrying less sail area. Every body was anxious to know how the change would work for the better. The next day an opportunity came to try out the new arrangement thoroughly. But the opportunity was passed by. As before she had taken in even her working topsail when anything like a blow threatened; she now headed for the starting line with working topsail set, but took it in when the 15-knot breeze showed promise of greater strength. The rest of the way she scooted along under mainsail and lower head sail and, in the run before the wind, spinnaker.

It was a day for trying out topsails, if there ever was one. But Skipper William E. Burton and Designer Nicholson did not take advantage of it. The inference is, of course, that they did not wish to risk carrying anything away. The further inference is inevitable that, since they would not give her topmast and topsail a full test she is not a heavy weather craft, but has been designed to make speed when the breeze is a mere breath.

It was a surprise to the observers when it was announced, after a race

in which the wind had apparently been considered too strong for the challenger's top dress, that the next day would be spent in unstepping the shortened top mast for another change, obviously one increasing its height. Yachtsmen wondered why a higher mast was being stepped when a higher had already been discarded for the shorter one, and when with neither had her club topsail been used in anything but a moderate and the safest of breezes. But when the day of alteration was done, it was discovered that another proof of Mr. Nicholson's dependence upon light airs had been provided. For the challenger had now been equipped with the lightest of tall top masts to which the sail, without a club, is laced, the small spar along the foot being like the topmast itself, extremely light. This, it is presumed, is merely an experiment and whether it is successful remains to be seen. The challenger along with Resolute, must come out of the water for measurements on July 8, and this leaves Shamrock with small time in which to carry on experiments.

Mr. Nicholson, however, is to be commended for his dependence upon a light-weather boat. Challengers have usually been better racers in heavy weather and more than one has been beaten because the defenders could breeze along in the lightest of airs. Shamrock IV heels to a light breeze because there is a decided inward slope to her topsides which keeps water off her deck. She is what yachtsmen like to term a ghost in light airs. So is Resolute; but her rails are under with less heeling and she carries less canvas. Further bearing out the light weather theory, the challenger is now sailing with six tons less lead in her keel than before she was worked at City Island this spring.

The time allowance, estimated at 6m. over a 30-mile course which Shamrock will be required to give Resolute ought to make a Lipton victory in a real breeze quite difficult; but, reconstructed for light air work as she is, Shamrock should not find it very hard to make up the time if her weather prevails. Into such a consideration, of course, comparative crew ability largely enters, and it is not unfair to say that Resolute's crew, full and intact during her races with Vanitie, seem, at this time, to be much more alert in handling the defender than Shamrock's part of a crew, augmented by men from the 23-meter trial horse, have proved themselves to be. The trial horse has generally out-sailed the challenger and it is the general opinion that this is also due to her helmsman's apparent ability to outskip the challenger.

CUBS CLOSE TO
THE RUNNERS-UP

Chicago's Defeat of the Reds While St. Louis Loses to Pittsburgh Tightens Race for Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	35	27	.5635
Brooklyn	34	28	.5500
Chicago	33	27	.5500
St. Louis	24	32	.4318
Boston	24	32	.4318
Pittsburgh	20	36	.3571
New York	20	36	.3571
Philadelphia	20	36	.3571

RESULTS THURSDAY
Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 5, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 2 (10 innings).

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts, Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Chicago, by virtue of its 1-to-0 victory over Cincinnati yesterday, advanced from fourth to third place, and is but one point behind the Brooklyn runners-up who also won their contest. A margin of two games separates the Reds from their nearest adversaries. Pittsburgh again came to the 500 mark by downing St. Louis, the Cardinals in turn holding a lead of but one game over the second division leaders.

BROOKLYN WINS EASILY

NEW YORK, New York.—Yesterday's game was an easy victory for Brooklyn, 5 to 1. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn . . . 3 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—4 11 1
New York . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 3
Batteries—Marquard and Miller; Benton, Winters, Barnes and Snyder. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

PITTSBURGH WINS IN TENTH

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—After St. Louis had tied the score in the ninth inning, Pittsburgh came back in the tenth with four runs, winning 6 to 2. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—15 0
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2 15 1
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 9
Batteries—Alexander, Adams and Schmidt; Schupp, Sherrill and Clemons. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

ALEXANDER SHUTS OUT REDS

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—G. C. Alexander pitched a shutout game against Cincinnati yesterday. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 3 1
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 9
Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Luque, Eller and Allen. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

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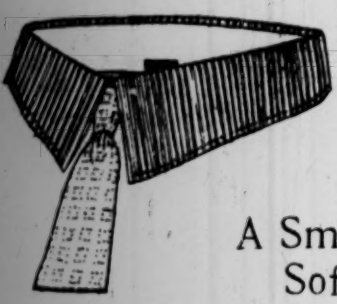
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EDUCATIONAL

GREEK EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—Admirers of the foreign policy so successfully pursued by Eleutherios Venizelos, will not be surprised to learn that he is equally potent in the direction of the administrative reforms of his own country. It may not, however, be generally known that much of the progress which Greek education has made during the past 10 years, particularly as regards the primary schools of the country, is due to the energy and reformatory genius of Mr. Venizelos.

Greek primary education is a plant of comparatively recent growth. Indeed, under the long and crushing domination of the Turk, education of any kind was impossible, the whole nation being plunged in a condition of ignorance. The few educated men were found among the clergy, and under the Turkish régime the church alone served as a refuge for public instruction. It was not until the eighteenth century that this condition of affairs was modified, but during the latter part of that period, with the gradual loosening of the Turkish hold, schools which were classical as well as ecclesiastical were founded in the principal cities of Greece and also at Constantinople and Smyrna. These schools, however, could not be described as primary schools in any sense of the word. The only teaching the children were able to obtain was due to the devotion of a few of the clergy, who, possessing some degree of learning, gathered the children together in the secular parts of the churches and taught them to read from the sacred books.

Capo d'Istria

With the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke a great impetus for education made itself felt among a people which naturally and instinctively loved learning. Under the short government of Capo d'Istria, himself a man strongly inspired by the humanities, the first definite steps were taken.

Capo d'Istria concentrated his efforts upon the provision of some measure of primary and practical education, considering the time unripe for any elaborate schemes of higher education. After the coming of the Bavarian King Otto, however, steady progress was made on general lines, and many primary and secondary schools, together with the Athens University, were founded by the middle of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless the educational system of the country, though making steady progress, possessed several serious defects.

The admiration of the world for the ancient civilization of Greece had resulted in concentrating the attention of the Greek nation too much upon antiquity, modern interest being left to languish. Higher education was regarded as the only vital matter, and the foundations upon which a good education could alone be laid were neglected. The language question became a thorny one and the purists, who maintained that it was essential to return to the ancient dialect and the tongue of Sophocles and Xenophon, were in the majority over the dimotiki or "popular party," which upheld the use of the vernacular.

For this reason the system of Greek education, up to the first decade of the twentieth century, could not be described as entirely satisfactory. It provided classical teaching alone in the secondary schools and gymnasia, and that teaching was moreover limited to the ideals and formalism of the grammarians, and could not be regarded either as wholly suited to modern requirements, or, indeed, as truly representative of ancient Greek civilization. The primary school was at that period the Cinderella of the Greek educational system.

After the rise of Mr. Venizelos to power in 1910, a series of acts was prepared and presented to the Chamber which aimed at correcting these defects. By these Acts the primary schools were placed upon a footing of their own, so that adequate provision might be made for their development. They were no longer regarded as "annexes" to the gymnasia, and obligatory attendance for a period of six years was introduced for all classes.

Gymnasias Started

Gymnasias were also founded with a view to counteracting the exclusively classical nature of those institutions already in existence, and the whole system of public instruction was subjected to a searching survey, measures being taken at the same time for the provision of an adequate staff of teachers suitable to every grade of school.

The fall of Mr. Venizelos in 1915 put a stop to his constructive schemes, but, on his return to Athens, after his visit to Salonika, where he had felt it his duty to place himself at the head of the National Party, he came to the momentous decision to introduce the teaching of vernacular Greek into the primary schools of the country.

To understand the importance of this decision, one must go back to the days of the "Gospel Riots" in 1907, caused by the translation of the Gospel into the vernacular by Pallis, an act hotly resented by the staff and students of the University of Athens.

All those who advocated the use of the vernacular in place of the pedantic classical form were denounced as teachers who wished to destroy their country; among those who were contemptuously described as "militant" (thairi) or "dimotiki-popular," being the poet Palamas.

It is, however, the influence of the vernacular began to make itself

felt in the social and literary life of Greece, and the national vitality of the Neo-Greek tongue enabled it to stand against the furious assault of its enemies.

Solomon Valaorites, Drossines, and Palamos, among poets, and Psicharis, among prose writers of distinction, have all used the vernacular with great success, and the people's tongue has been gradually gaining ground. The decision of Mr. Venizelos, however, that Neo-Greek should be taught in the primary schools has had a wonderfully regenerating effect upon this section of the scholastic system of Greece, and it is possible that it will become the basis of the educational renaissance.

English System Studied

Similar measures have been taken with regard to secondary education. It is interesting to note that the English public school system has found great favor in Greece, a number of students having been sent to London and Oxford with a view to teaching afterward in their own country in schools which are to be founded, thanks to the generous gifts of certain Greek enthusiasts for education, on English public school lines. It will be interesting to observe the result of this scheme in after years upon Greek character and temperament.

It may be taken for granted that the genius of Mr. Venizelos will not remain contented even with the organization of education which has been begun by him. It is his ultimate aim to make of Greece a center of true culture for the eastern world, fulfilling that destiny in the twentieth century that was hers in the Golden Age, but, with the new obligations which twentieth century civilization imposes upon her.

NEW ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Less than a year ago the New Association of University Teachers came into existence. Its membership is not confined to teachers, but also includes administrative officials of the universities. In consequence it has a much broader basis than the Association of University Lecturers of which it is the lineal descendant. Its objects are defined as "the advancement of University education and research, the promotion of common action among university teachers, and the safeguarding of the interests of the members."

Hitherto the English universities, probably largely due to the extraordinary constitution of the two oldest, Oxford and Cambridge, have been untouched by the ideal of common and united action. A little more than two years ago, Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education, in an address to the Teachers' Christian Union, said: "The universities do not combine. I do not recall an occasion in English history in which university opinion as such has ever been expressed." This new association, however, while not yet embracing Oxford and Cambridge, practically includes all the rest of the universities and institutions of university rank in England, and its declared policy is to promote in every legitimate way the interests of higher education.

Local Branches

Each institution has its own local branch of the association with its own local officers and its own executive committee, and elects representatives to sit upon a central council. This council in turn appoints a central executive committee from its own body and such other "ad hoc" committees as it considers necessary. While the association is not a trade union it takes cognizance of the personal interests of its members. In this it differs in no wise from other professional bodies. But its activities are not primarily egotistic. Were it otherwise, it would be difficult to justify its existence with its avowed aims.

On the other hand an economic position which presses hardly upon its members and which is in reality affecting the educational efficiency of a large number of them, is bound to react upon its policy and insistently to claim immediate attention. In point of fact this is the position at present, and until this economic hardship is materially removed, it is safe to predict that the chief energies of the association will be diverted from its larger purposes. Much as one may deplore this, it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise. In consequence the chief activities of the association so far have been directed toward the two questions of salaries and superannuation.

First with regard to salaries: To understand the position rightly it is necessary to realize the variations in the nomenclature of the various classes of teachers and the stipends paid. Professors, assistant professors, readers, lecturers, demonstrators, may or may not have the same connotation in the different institutions. In one institution a man may be the head of his department with numerous assistants under him and yet merely hold the title of lecturer. In another, a much less responsible post may carry with it the title of professor. Turning to stipends, we find still greater variations, wide differences existing in both the professorial staffs and the non-professorial. Generally speaking, scales of salaries and the annual increments have hitherto been unknown there.

Grading Recommendations

Such facts as these have served to indicate the direction in which the association should move. A system of grading has been recommended for the non-professorial staffs (viz.: Grade I, comprising lecturers whose qualifications

or duties should justify a position of seniority in status and a higher remuneration, £650 to £900; Grade II, in which the appointment of a lecturer would normally be made, £400 to £650; and Grade III, including junior lecturers and demonstrators, £300 to £400. These salaries are "minima" and the normal annual increment recommended is £50. Further, no person is expected to remain in Grade III for more than three years. For the professorial staff the minimum salary is put at £1100. The figures were arrived at by first fixing upon what was thought to be a fair pre-war scale, and then increasing the sums by a definite percentage (30%) plus a fixed sum (£60).

These salaries, if adopted, would mean a considerable increase to the salaries bills of the various institutions. But their financial resources are limited. The association recognizes this, as well as the fact that the various governing bodies have not been unsympathetic in their attitude toward the questions of remuneration. In addition, therefore, to approaching the local administrative bodies, it has laid the matter before the university grants committee and contemplates putting its case before the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It may find it necessary to give more publicity to the scandalously low salaries paid to many of its members who in consequence find it impossible to live decently, let alone give their whole-hearted effort to the promotion and advancement of learning. There the matter rests for the present.

Superannuation

Next with regard to superannuation. The emergence of this question is due to the passing of the School Teachers' (Superannuation) Act, 1918. By this act it is calculated that approximately 95 per cent of the teachers in the country were brought under a non-contributory government scheme which confers benefits immeasurably superior to any previous government scheme for teachers. From these benefits university teachers are expressly excluded, and they naturally ask why. Were they allowed the option of choosing between their own self-administered contributory scheme (Federated Superannuation System) and the act it is probable that 80 per cent or more would choose the latter.

This exclusion has interposed a barrier between the university and other teaching institutions and strikes a blow at the unity of the profession. A school teacher cannot accept an appointment in the university without sacrificing pension rights, and any obstacle which prevents the free transference from schools to universities will, in the long run, be injurious to national education. The matter is further complicated by the fact that, in respect of superannuation, there is no changeability of service is not secured between England and Wales on the one hand and the rest of Great Britain on the other. In fact, a system of watertight compartments exists. In the case of the training of teachers the anomalies are ludicrous even to Gilbertianism. The staff of a training department of a university is excluded from the act, whereas the staff of an outside training college comes under its provisions, and this in spite of the fact that the two institutions are doing the same kind of work, for the same purpose and under the same authority (Board of Education), and that their students do their teaching practice in the same kind of schools.

Appeal to the Government

It is estimated that a small percentage of the university teachers would prefer the federated superannuation system, which although contributory, is more flexible. By some of these it is thought that the adoption of the Teachers' Act would react unfavorably upon the autonomy of the universities. While this may be true, the exponents of this theory are in the difficult position of having to follow the a priori road—to find arguments to support their case—and make little headway in convincing the rest.

The association is in favor of a scheme which will confer non-contributory benefits not inferior to those granted by the Teachers' Act. It is not opposed to a contributory scheme provided additional benefits accrue from the contributions. Meantime the association through its representatives has agreed to join in a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge upon the government the pressing necessity of immediate action in regard to the superannuation of university teachers. This is where the matter rests just now.

In this brief sketch of the activities of the new association it has been quite impossible to indicate the larger questions of policy. These are in process of formulation and will no doubt take definite shape ere long. There is little doubt that the association will play an important rôle in the development of higher education in England.

There is at present an extraordinary economic revival in Belgium, but, what is even more satisfactory, there exists, side by side with it, a most active intellectual revival. It is not only that the universities and schools are finding it well nigh impossible to make room for all the students who are flocking to the seats of learning, but a new generation of poets and other writers is arising, as evidence of which it may be noted that as many as five new literary reviews have been started in Belgium. So great is the crush to get into the universities that Mr. Jules Desbrière, the Minister of Science and Art, is considering whether it would not be well to introduce once more university entrance examinations, with a view to selecting those candidates for academic training who are the best suited for the purpose.

JOURNALISM

University of Wisconsin Course
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—To educate newspaper men and women with a definite realization of the necessity for professional standards and for public service ideals in journalism, and at the same time to give them instruction in newspaper writing and newspaper mechanics, is the accomplished aim of the University of Wisconsin course in journalism.

For 15 years Prof. Willard G. Bleyer, director of the course, has taught students to understand the importance of ideals in journalism. More than any other institution, the newspaper is responsible for the future success of the government, in his opinion, and Professor Bleyer feels that it is to the idealistic college men and women that newspapers must look if they are to best fill their purposes.

By offering these college students an opportunity to secure their training in a separate course, the university enables them to get a background of journalistic fundamentals that is invaluable as a guide to action when later they are confronted with the actual problems of newspaper work.

Division of Studies

The course in journalism is not, however, devoted exclusively to the teaching of fundamentals, nor is it confined to instruction in newspaper writing and newspaper mechanics. Seventy-five per cent of the student's time is devoted to political science, economics, history, languages, and literature. Twenty-five per cent is taken up with journalism and advertising.

This division is well suited to give a broad education, while at the same time allowing room for a sufficient amount of more technical training. Inasmuch as the course in journalism is concerned primarily with the teaching of more technical subjects, those which are of general interest may be left out of consideration.

Newspaper reporting is taught all sophomores enrolled in the course. By working in cooperation with the three Madison daily papers, and The Daily Cardinal, a university newspaper, the instructors in reporting are able to have every student cover at least one assignment a week. Carbon copies are made of all stories and are turned in to the instructor by the student, who has his work criticized in a weekly conference. Besides this practice work, there are three lecturers each week for instruction in the methods and practice of reporting.

Sophomores may also take a course in advertising, which treats generally of the underlying ideas of effective advertising. Retail advertising is given to students in their junior year. Copyreading, headline writing, and newspaper make-up are required subjects during the junior year. Lectures and practice work develop in the student a knowledge of these more mechanical aspects of newspaper work.

Mechanical Elements

This past year a printing laboratory has been installed with type and make-up equipment. Headlines are now written and then set up by the students themselves. Similarly page make-ups are designed, and are then actually laid out in type forms. This experience in handling type coupled with lectures on the various machines involved in the manufacture of a newspaper, give the students a better understanding of the mechanics involved.

A course in the writing of special feature articles for newspapers and magazines is given in the third year. It is required of every student that he have at least one story published before credit is given for the course. Some students during the present year have sold stories to the extent of over \$200. These were all written in connection with class work. Articles have been sold by students to such magazines as the Outlook, the Independent, the Review of Reviews, the Atlantic Monthly, Farm and Fireside, and the Ladies' Home Journal.

The law of the press has recently been introduced as a separate course. Students are taught the laws of defamation, and of copyright, in all of their varying aspects.

During the first semester of the senior year Professor Bleyer deals with the problems which arise in newspaper work; the problems connected with advertising, news suppression, and news coloring. He brings out the need for accepted ethical procedures, and definite professional standards in journalism. The second semester is taken up with a study of the history of the newspaper from the Corantos of the seventeenth century in England to the present day American and English papers. Outstanding men and outstanding newspapers are studied.

Editorial writing occupies the first semester of the senior year. Two editorials each week are required, written on timely subjects suitable for publication on the day on which they are written. Two lectures each week are also given on the elements of editorial writing. The second semester in this course is taken up with lectures on dramatic and musical criticism, and book reviewing, and with actual experience, in writing criticisms.

This rather varied assortment of journalistic subjects is the result of 15 years of growth in the course. It was in the fall of 1905 that Professor Bleyer taught the first course in newspaper reporting. Then in the fall of 1906 a four-year course was established.

In 1919-20 225 students were enrolled in the Wisconsin journalism department. Of these 95 were freshmen and 30 seniors. It is interesting to note that about half of the students were women, and that women graduates

enter actual newspaper work along with the men.

After these 15 years of existence the Wisconsin course in journalism has graduates scattered throughout the United States in newspaper work, and as teachers of journalism. Men have served on the staffs of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Kansas City Star, Milwaukee Journal, Minneapolis Tribune, and the Milwaukee Sentinel, Chicago Tribune, and numerous papers of less note. One graduate is in charge of the Associated Press office in Mexico City, and another was cable editor for the United Press at New York City. Students have served on the staffs of the Country Gentleman, Popular Mechanics, People's Magazine, Delineator, System, Merchants Trade Journal and other magazines.

The Wisconsin department has furnished heads of courses in journalism for the University of Minnesota, University of Arkansas, the State College of Washington, and the University of Iowa, besides teachers in the Iowa State College of Agriculture, the University of Kansas, the University of Pittsburgh, and Lindenwood College, Missouri.

Seven textbooks have been written by the staff of the Wisconsin department, four of them by Professor Bleyer. His books include: "Newspaper Writing and Editing," "Types of News Writing," "How to Write Special Feature Articles," and "The Profession of Journalism." Prof. G. M. Hyde has written "Newspaper Editing," and "Newspaper Reporting." Phil C. Bing has written on "The Country Weekly."

Professor Bleyer has been in charge of the courses in journalism since they were commenced in 1905. He was the first president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

EDUCATION NOTES

Oxford has so far shown herself more liberal than Cambridge in regard to the new position to be given to women in the university. She has already passed a statute under which women will be eligible for degrees and, having taken them, will become members of convocation. More than that, convocation has now dealt with the admission of women graduates to academic governing bodies. The first of these subsidiary statutes—which have, of course, still to be approved by convocation before they become the law of the university—provides that women, being members of convocation, shall be qualified as such to be elected as members of the Hebdomadal Council; the second that women shall be qualified, on the same conditions as men, to be members of convocation; the third that women shall be qualified, on the same conditions as men, to be members of any faculty or sub-faculty, and to be members or electors to any board of faculty or board of studies and the General Board of the Faculties.

The position of Cambridge may be judged from the report of the syndicate appointed last December to consider the relation of women students to the university. It is stated that the syndicate have not been able to come to an agreement. Six members recommend that women be admitted to full membership of the university under certain limitations which they set forth. Six other members favor the establishment of a new university for women, consisting in the first place of Girton and Newham colleges; they would maintain the facilities for study and examination at present extended to women students, but so as not to hamper the independent development of the young men at Cambridge. The younger men at Cambridge have set an example more in accord with the Oxford precedent. It was moved at the Union Society, "That this house would welcome the admission of women to all privileges of this university in full equality with men." On the resolution being put to the vote, it was carried by a majority of 99. Ayes 365. Noes 266.

Recently a scheme has been arranged in the reconstituted University of Strasbourg for the establishment of a department of medieval studies. This is to be opened next November. According to the Oxford Magazine, there will be introductory courses on Old French and Provençal, palaeography, history and law. Another series is concerned with the study and criticism of historical, legal and French and Italian literary texts, as well as with a number of other subjects connected with medieval studies (hagiography, liturgies, scholastic philosophy, etc.). Provision is also to be made for the teaching of Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, and Middle High German.

In the Buffalo (New York) State Normal School, summer session, a five weeks' intensive course of training in Americanization service will be given from July 5 to August 7. Instruction will be given by a corps of specialists from the State Department of Education, University of the State of New York, in cooperation with the American Fellowship of Buffalo and Erie County and the specialists engaged in cooperative community service among immigrants in Buffalo. The course consists of 30 hours' class work with collateral reading, field work and research assignments. The same curriculum will be presented at Chautauqua, Cornell University, Syracuse University, the State College for Teachers at Albany, the State Normal schools at Genesee, Oswego, and New York University, Hunter College, Columbia University and Teachers' College, New York City.

"Cultivate the art of thinking individually—not in platoons and battalions" was the advice given to graduates of Melbourne University by Sir William Irvine, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of Victoria, speaking at the recent commencement. Sir William declared in favor of a free university. Sir John Macfarland, the chancellor, referred to the possibility of an exchange of university students within the Empire. "The idea of a student passing from the university from one part of the Empire to a university in another part, and the affording of facilities to enable him to do so, has attracted considerable attention since the close of the war," said the chancellor. "It is a revival of the custom of traveling students in medieval times, when the passing of teachers and students from one university center to another was an important factor in building up the fabric of Christendom. How far this may be practicable in modern times remains to be seen, but in any case it is an additional motive for us to see that our house is in order."

Dean Monroe E. Deutsch of the University of California summer session in Los Angeles announces that the educators from universities and colleges throughout the United States, teaching at the summer session include E. W. Allen, dean, School of Journalism, University of Oregon; Stockton Axson, professor of English, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; B. P. Bourland, professor of romance languages, Western Reserve University; F. S. Cabell, instructor in Spanish, Johns Hopkins University; W. F. Dearborn, professor of education, Harvard University; Grace Gail Giberson, director of music, State Normal School, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; T. W. Gosling, supervisor of secondary education, State Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin; H. C. Hockett, professor of American history, Ohio State University; W. C. Morgan, professor of chemistry, Reed College, Oregon; Ruth A. Wardell, professor of home economics and head of the department of home economics, State University of Iowa; A. B. Wolfe, professor of economics and sociology, University of Texas.

The crops at present consist of about 40 acres of wheat, 20 acres of winter and spring oats, 10 acres of roots, 12 acres of clover hay, 100 acres of meadow hay, and the balance pasture, except for about 20 acres of summer fallow, 2 acres of orchard, and some 6 acres of underwood. The live stock comprises 25 cows, 45 head of other horned stock, and 7 horses. Milk records are taken daily, and once a week a fat-determination is made of mixed milk and of the milk of certain individual cows. It is most important to ascertain what quantity and quality of milk the different animals are producing so that those which are unprofitable may be eliminated from the herd.

The objects of the farm are varied. It is primarily designed to give the opportunity to agricultural students of keeping in touch with practical farming. Without such facilities classroom teaching is apt to be too theoretical and doctrinaire, in fact bookish. There are at present about 120 students of agriculture in the department, and all of them spend at least one forenoon in each week on the farm. These farm classes provide the opportunity of following the seasonal routine of farm work, of demonstrating the characteristics of the stock, of studying the organization of labor, and of becoming acquainted with the construction and uses of implements and machines.

The farm is also proving most useful in respect of demonstrations on different varieties of crop plants. At present there are a number of large plots growing new and standard varieties of wheat, oats, and mangolds, and the results promise to be interesting and to convey useful information. The farm also provides the opportunity of carrying out field experiments with manures on a large scale, such work at present being in progress on pasture, meadow hay, winter and spring oats, mangolds, turnips, and swedes.

While in no sense a residential hostel, the farm-house provides facilities for the residence of a limited number of students. In the present state of congestion of the colleges and lodging houses, certain college authorities have been ready to waive the normal condition in respect of residence, and during the past winter some students have been continuously resident on the farm, coming into Oxford daily for lectures and other instructions. Also, during the vacations, there is always a great demand for accommodation by students who then take the opportunity of engaging in farm work and of learning to perform manual processes such as plowing, milking, reaping.

At present neither sheep nor pigs are kept on the farm, while the number of breeds of cattle is necessarily limited. Supplemental to the farm classes on the department's farm, occasional excursions are arranged to other farms in the neighborhood, and during their time of residence in Oxford all students are given the opportunity of a day on the famous experimental fields of Rothamsted. This year the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society held its annual show in Oxford, an educational opportunity that was utilized to the full in connection with the classes in the department.

"Many of the old school, and even some others, may be somewhat shocked to find that there is in their midst a university discipline which is so manifestly technical and unblushingly utilitarian. But, with it all, the exposition of principles is never forgotten, only some of us think that principles lose nothing if they can be illustrated as at work in practice. Many farmers and occupying owners have failed in the past because their theory and practice were too widely dissociated. It is the object of the School of Rural Economy in Oxford to see that they are blended in fruitful harmony."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY FARM

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

OXFORD, England—How rapidly the work undertaken by the University of Oxford is changing, so as to include subjects and courses that former generations of resident teachers never contemplated, may not be fully apparent even to those upon the spot. Still less are the new activities likely to be known elsewhere. The following account of the University Farm which appeared in the columns of the Oxford Magazine, may therefore interest a wide circle of readers.

An important part of the equipment of the School of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford consists of the Temple Farm, which is situated at Sandford, about three miles from Oxford. It comprises fully 350 acres of land, partly on the Kimmeridge Clay and partly on the Coral Rag, with a considerable proportion of Thames Meadows. It is a place of some historical importance, having been an early foundation of the Knights Templar, whose chapel is now converted to the purpose of a barn. The farm-house is a fine Tudor structure, with many interesting architectural features.

The farm is the property of Magdalen College, and is rented by the university for seven years, dating from Michaelmas, 1918. When the school entered into possession, the place had been much neglected. The hedges were overgrown, the ditches and drains choked, the fences dilapidated, the land foul, and the buildings in considerable disrepair. Much has been accomplished during the past 18 months in pulling the place round, though a good deal still remains to be done. But the experience has been useful to students, many of whom will have similar problems to face.

The crops at present consist of about 40 acres of wheat, 20 acres of winter and spring oats, 10 acres of roots, 12 acres of clover hay, 100 acres of meadow hay, and the balance pasture, except for about 20 acres of summer fallow, 2 acres of orchard, and some 6 acres of underwood. The live stock comprises 25 cows, 45 head of other horned stock, and 7 horses. Milk records are taken daily, and once a week a fat-determination is made of mixed milk and of the milk of certain individual cows. It is most important to ascertain what quantity and quality of milk the different animals are producing so that those which are unprofitable may be eliminated from the herd.

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THE HOME FORUM

Demosthenes on Politics

I have not spoken for the idle purpose of giving offense: I am not so foolish or perverse as to provoke your displeasure without intending your good; but I think an upright citizen should prefer the advancement of the commonwealth to the gratification of his audience. And I hear, as perhaps you do, that the speakers in our ancestors' time, whom all that address you praise, but not exactly imitate, were politicians after this form and fashion—Aristides, Nicias, my namesake, Pericles. But since these orators have appeared, who ask, "What is your pleasure? what shall I move? how can I oblige you?" the public welfare is complimented away for a moment's popularity, and these are the results: the orators thrive, you are disgraced, Mark, O Athenians, what a summary contrast may be drawn between the doings in our olden time and in yours. It is a tale brief and familiar to all; for the examples by which you may still be happy are found, not abroad, men of Athens, but at home. Our forefathers, whom the speakers humored not nor caressed, as these men caress you, for five-and-forty years took the leadership of the Greeks by general consent, and brought above ten thousand talents into the citadel; and the king of this country was submissive to them, as a barbarian should be to Greeks; and many glorious trophies they erected for victories won by their own fighting on land and sea, and they are the sole people in the world who have bequeathed a renown superior to envy. Such were their merits in the affairs of Greece; see what they were at home, both as citizens and as men. Their public works are edifices and ornaments of such beauty and grandeur, in temples and consecrated furniture, that posterity have no power to surpass them. In private they were so modest and attached to . . . our constitution that whoever knows the style of house which Aristides had, or Miltiades, and the illustrious of that day, perceives it to be no grander than those of the neighbors. Their policies were not for money-making; each felt it his duty to exalt the commonwealth. By a conduct honorable toward the Greeks, . . . brotherlike among themselves, they justly attained a high prosperity. —Demosthenes.

Thinking and Speaking

There is no dearth of charity in the world in giving; but there is comparatively little exercised in thinking and speaking.—Sir Philip Sidney.

True Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE study of Christian Science at once emphasizes the fact that Mind and its idea is in reality all there is, that this idea is nothing less than the exact and perfect expression of the infinite, reflected in illimitable variety of harmonious experience. This true image of God is forever untouched by the seeming suggestions of false belief. By insistently replacing erroneous belief with the declaration and understanding that man is the complete expression of consciousness, of the one Mind, the discordant lie will give place to the acknowledgment of man as the altogether harmonious representation of Principle. Intelligence expressed is the hereditary right of man. To manifest this intelligence expressed in every detail of living requires constant watchfulness and persistent effort, the continual recognition of Principle as the source of all activity.

Thus in the art of etching, one of the most exacting of all the arts, owing to the care and accuracy the etcher must use to insure a perfect impression, the analyst finds that the process is not unlike the effect on his life of a man's thinking. Beginning with a smooth copper plate, the artist etches thereon his interpretation of life which results, in conformity to his standards, in a cold, unlovely print or in a faultless and beautiful representation. Take for example Rembrandt's famous etching, "The Three Trees" and a copy by Captain Baillie; both men started with the same copper plates, the same tools, but Rembrandt's genius originated one of the greatest of all landscapes, exquisite in tenderness, perfect in composition. The magnificent impressions are the exact reproduction of the etched lines. So it is with the experiences of a man's life; they are the true expression of his thinking. Of the light or shadow, the happiness or sorrow, each one is the master, delineating exactly the result of his own lines of thought. Any one by conforming his reasoning to the ideal of Christian Science can manifest perfection. In reality, another can never control one's thinking; if such a condition seems present, one is not thinking, he is but accepting a belief of thinking which in turn will make of his life a barren counterfeit. Even after a faulty and inartistic print, painstaking effort will eradicate false lines from the copper plate and replace them with true and perfect lines so that the impressions of different stages of the work are as dissimilar as differing states of consciousness that manifest in experience aspects totally diverse.

On page 261 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy admonishes us: "Hold thought steadily to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." If the student through the apprehension of Truth, humbly, honestly, and resolutely seeks to put Principle foremost in his thinking, his resultant understanding of Truth so purifies him that seeming manifestations of disease and sin spontaneously disappear and he will find man expressing what in reality man always has expressed, the perfectibility of idea. One can no more think both good and evil at the same instant than one can believe $2 \times 2 = 5$ at the same moment in which he reasons that $2 \times 2 = 4$, therefore, to continue the parallel of the etchings, it is a question for the artist of constantly choosing whether he shall accept as models the suggestions of fear, envy, jealousy and hate that present themselves or whether Spirit and its attributes, goodness, mercy, kindness and the like shall have dominion. One can and should accept as consciousness only that which is consciousness, infinite good, God.

It is far more comfortable to reproach others for the seeming harmonies of existence than to acknowledge one's own thinking at fault. The individual rarely actually remembers that he is a law to himself, not a law of self-will, self-seeking and human desire, but the law that is the will of God. Mrs. Eddy reveals this fact when she states on page 129 of Science and Health, "If you wish to know the spiritual fact, you can discover it by reversing the material fable, be the fable pro or con,—be it in accord with your preconceptions or utterly contrary to them." A friend once remarked that skating exercised a great fascination for him because while skating he completely forgot his troubles. However pleasant the mere "forgetting" of problems may be, that is never their solution for they constantly present themselves until, through line upon line of right knowing and right endeavor, they give place to the actuality of good.

The elimination of seeming evil is clearly depicted in the book of Exodus where, under the leadership of Moses, the Israelites eliminated their finite concept of God sufficiently to free themselves from the darkness of Egyptian bondage. Moses warned them that they should diligently heed the voice of the Lord, and in his promise that they should have none of the diseases pertaining to the Egyptians he permitted no thought of condemnation or excuse. Moses showed it to be perfectly possible to keep the law of God which, as revealed by him in the Decalogue, became the foundation of the Anglo-Saxon law of today. On page 10 of "Christian Healing," Mrs. Eddy says, "God is All, and in all: that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal. You will gather

the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light. Then will your sorrow be a dream, and your waking the reality, even the triumph of Soul over sense. If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and you will win or lose according to your plea." Mrs. Eddy unmistakably pointed out that perfect models tenaciously adhered to reveal the harmonious reflection of limitless Mind, so proving the nothingness of false belief by the joyous knowledge that the true expression is always the whole manifestation of Deity.

The Star Publishes the Town Poems

I thought what an amusing world this was, anyway, how full of captivating people. And I whistled all the way down the stairs, clean forgetting that this was contrary to one of Harriet's most stringent rules; and when I went out it seemed to me that the country-side never looked more beautiful at dawn than it did on that morning.

At Barton's Crossing on my way to town I could see the silvery spire of the Congregational Church, and at the hill beyond the bridge all Hempfield lay before me, half hidden in trees, with friendly puffs of breakfast smoke rising from many chimneys; and when I reached the gate of the printing-office the sun was just looking around the corner, and there in the doorway, as fresh and confident as your pleasure, stood that rascal of a Norton Carr, whistling a little tune and looking out with a cocky eye upon the world of Hempfield.

"Hello, David!" he called out when he saw me.

"Hello, Norton!" I responded; "it's a wonderful morning."

He took a quick step forward and clapped me on the shoulder as I came up.

"Exactly what I've been thinking," he said eagerly, "and it's going to be a wonderful day."

If ever youth and joy-of-life spoke in a human voice, they spoke that morning in Norton's. I cannot convey the sudden sense it gave me of the roseate illusion of adventure. It was going to be a wonderful day!

I think Norton confidently expected to see a long line of people gathering in front of the office that morning clamoring to buy extra copies of the Star.

He had been so positive that the appearance of the poetry would send Hempfield to its depths that he had urged the publication of a large extra edition.

Fergus, especially, jeered at the proposal of an extra edition. It was not the money loss that disturbed Fergus, for that would be next to nothing at all, it was the thought of being stamped by Norton's enthusiasm, and afterward hearing the sarcastic comments of Ed Smith. While this heated controversy was going on, Anthony quietly ordered the paper—and we printed the extra copies.

All that morning I saw Norton glancing from time to time out of the window. No line appeared. Nine o'clock—and no line—not even one visitor! Norton fidgeted around the press, emptied the wastebasket, looked at his watch. Ten o'clock.

Steps on the porch—soft, hesitating steps. Out of the corner of my eye I could see Norton stiffen up and his face begin to glow. A little barefooted boy edged his way in at the door. We all looked around at him. I confess that Norton was not the only one who was expectant. When you have fired a big gun you want to know that the shot hit somewhere. The boy was evidently embarrassed by the battery of eyes levelled at him.

"Sister wants two papers," said he finally. "She says, the papers with the poetry."

I shall never forget the sight of Norton, head in air, marching over to the pile of extras, grandly handing two of them to our customer, and then walking triumphantly across the room and delivering the dime to Anthony.

"Who was that now?" asked Norton, when the little chap went out.

"That," said Anthony, "was Sophia Rhineheart's brother."

Norton clapped his hand dramatically to his head.

"The false Sophia!" he exclaimed; "I expected that Sophia would want at least fifty copies of the journal which has made her famous."

The next incident was even more disquieting. An old man named Johnson came to put a twenty-cent advertisement in the paper—"Ten Cords of Wood for Sale"—and it appeared, after an adroit question by Norton, that, although he had received that week's paper, he did not even know that we had published the Poems of Hempfield.

Norton's spirits began to drop, as his face plainly showed. Like many young men who start out to set the world afire, he was finding the kindling world rather damp. Just before noon, however, answering a telephone call, we saw his eyes brighten perceptibly. "Thank you," he was saying. "Ten, did you say? All right, you shall have them. Glad you called early before they are all gone."

He put down the receiver, smiling broadly.

"There," he said, "it's started!"

"Humph," grunted Fergus, and Anthony, leaning back on her stool, laughed merrily.—David Grayson in "Hempfield."



The Alcazar Segovia

First Impressions of Brussels

This is Belgium, reader. Look! don't call the picture a flat or dull one—it was neither flat nor dull to me when I first beheld it. When I left Ostend on a mild February morning, and found myself on the road to Brussels, nothing could look vapid to me. My sense of enjoyment possessed an edge whetted to the finest, untouched, keen, exquisite. . . .

I gazed often, and always with delight, from the window of the diligence (those, be it remembered, were not the days of trains and railroads). Well! and what did I see? I will tell you faithfully. Green, reedy swamps; fields fertile but flat, cultivated patches that made them look like magnified kitchen gardens; belts of cut trees, formal as pollard willows, skirting the horizon; narrow canals, gliding slowly by the roadside; painted Flemish farmhouses; some very dirty hovels; a grey, dead sky; wet roads, wet fields, wet housetops; not a beautiful, scarcely a picturesque object met my eye along the whole route; yet to me, all was beautiful, all was more than picturesque. It continued fair so long as daylight lasted, though the moisture of many preceding damp days had sodden the whole country; as it grew darker, however, the rain recommenced, and it was through streaming and starless darkness my eye caught the first gleam of the lights of Brussels. I saw little of the city but its lights that night. Having alighted from the diligence, a fiacre conveyed me to the Hotel de . . . where I had been advised by a fellow traveler to put up; having eaten a traveler's supper, I retired to bed, and slept a traveler's sleep.

Next morning I awoke from prolonged and sound repose with the impression that I was yet in X—and perceiving it to be broad daylight I started up, imagining that I had overslept myself, and should be behind time at the counting-house. . . . Well—I rose.

Travelers talk of the apartments in foreign dwellings being bare and uncomfortable; I thought my chamber looked stately and cheerful. It had such large windows—crosses that opened like doors, with such broad, clear panes of glass; such a great looking-glass stood on my dressing-table—such a fine mirror glittered over the mantelpiece—the painted floor looked so clean and glossy; when I had dressed and was descending the stairs, the broad marble steps almost awoke me, and so did the lofty hall.

I never take pleasure before business, it is not in my nature to do so; impossible to enjoy a leisurely walk over the city, though I perceived the morning was very fine, until I had first presented Mr. Hunsden's letter of introduction, and got fairly on to the track of a new situation. Wrenching my hat from liberty and delight, I seized my hat, and forced my reluctant body out of the Hotel de—into the foreign street.

It was a fine day, but I would not look at the blue sky or at the stately houses round me; my mind was bent on one thing, finding out "Mr. Brown, Numero —, Rue Royale," for so my

letter was addressed. By dint of inquiry I succeeded; I stood at last at the desired door, knocked, asked for Mr. Brown, and was admitted.

Being shown into a small breakfast-room, I found myself in the presence of an elderly gentleman—very grave, business-like, and respectable-looking. I presented Mr. Hunsden's letter; he received me very civilly. After a little desultory conversation, he asked me if there was anything in which his advice or experience could be of use. I said, "Yes," and then proceeded to tell him that I was not a gentleman of fortune, travelling for pleasure, but an excommunicated clerk, who wanted employment of some kind, and that immediately, too. He replied that as a friend of Mr. Hunsden's he would be willing to assist me as well as he could. After some meditation he named a place in a mercantile house at Liège, and another in a bookseller's shop at Louvain.

"Clerk and shopman!" murmured I myself. "No." I shook my head. I had tried the high stool; I hated it; I believed there were other occupations that would suit me better; besides, I did not wish to leave Brussels.

"I know of no place in Brussels," answered Mr. Brown, "unless, indeed, you were disposed to turn your attention to teaching. I am acquainted with the director of a large establishment who is in want of a professor of English and Latin."

I thought two minutes, then I seized the idea eagerly.

"The very thing, sir!" said I. "But," asked he, "do you understand French well enough to teach Belgian boys English?"

Fortunately I could answer this question in the affirmative; having studied French under a Frenchman, I could speak the language intelligibly though not fluently. I could also read it well, and write it decently.

"Then," pursued Mr. Brown, "I think I can promise you the place, for Monsieur Pelet will not refuse a professor recommended by me; but come here again at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and I will introduce you to him."

The word "professor" struck me. "I am not a professor," said I.

"Oh," returned Mr. Brown, "professor, here in Belgium, means a teacher, that is all."

My conscience thus quieted, I thanked Mr. Brown, and, for the present, withdrew. This time I stepped out into the street with a relieved heart; the task I had imposed on myself for that day was executed. I might now take some hours of holiday. I felt free to look up. For the first time I remarked the sparkling clearness of the air, the deep blue of the sky, the gay, clean aspect of the whitewashed or painted houses; I saw what a fine street was the Rue Royale.—From "The Professor," by Charlotte Brontë.

The Open Downs

The open downs spread free and far. To where the plains of ocean are; Seaward the fisher boats outspring. To take the sunshine on their wing; Seaward and free the following breeze From play amid the inland trees Leaps like a joy, and wavelets run To meet the sun.

—Julian Sturgis.

Segovia in Castile

There are a certain number of towns in Europe which form a class by themselves—a class of professional models for the delectation of the artist. They do not necessarily possess the most interesting monuments, but they are blessed with a certain genius for assuming graceful poses, for wearing harmonious colors, and framing themselves into pictures from whatever point of view they are viewed. They are a very select company,—even Florence and Nuremberg can scarcely be included,—but Venice is one, and Bruges, and Rothenburg-a-Tauber, and Segovia ranks with them.

The principal lion of the city was lying in wait at the gates thereof,—the huge granite Aqueduct, one of the wonders of Spain. Its mighty piers go striding like colossi across the valley, and the little puny houses "peep under their huge legs." By whom it was built is a matter of some question; possibly by Augustus,—more probably by Trajan. . . .

Beneath its broad shadow we dived in among the crazy patchwork houses of the "Azoquejo," the once disreputable "Little Market" where Don Quixote's rascally innkeeper had been wont to "practise knight-errantry" in his halcyon days. A steep crooked street led us up under the tottering balconies, past the beautiful Romanesque arcades of the Church of San Martin, and the heavily rusticated facade of the sombre Palace of Pikes. Truly this was a captivating city; we made the confession immediately. And as yet all the grounds of our verdict were a few steps inside the back door.

Segovia is Queen of Castilian cities, as Toledo is the King of them. But Segovia does not lend her countenance to those who approach from the south. She sits with her face to the northward towering over the road from Valladolid;—an unforgettable vision, the fairy city of our dreams.

Spain seems to take a delight in concentrating her fascinations. For mile after mile she will trail you over a dull and spirit-quelling country, till all your enthusiasm is properly subdued. Then she will suddenly overwhelm you with a whole cargo of accumulated perfections, an extravaganza of beauty which leaves admiration agast. And never was "coup de theatre" more artfully developed than this great spectacle of Segovia. A far-distant glimpse of a little group of turrets bristling upon the base of the mountains at the foot of the Seven Pikes; a tardy approach up the valley of the Eresma, whose trees and rocks impede all further view. The valley becomes a trench; and a vision of towers and cliffs begins to stir our anticipation; while the trench narrows down to a gullet, with sides so straight and smooth that they might have been cut by hand. Then comes a sudden turn; the rock gates swing wide open, and all in a moment the marvel stands revealed.

Perched upon the precipitous cliffs of a long wedge-shaped promontory between two confluent gorges, Segovia has been aptly likened to a ship stranded sidelong on the mountains with its bows slanting towards the plain. The sharp prow and lofty forecastle are formed by the heights of the Alcazar; a little further aft is the "bridge,"—the high ground round the Plaza Mayor, where stands the cathedral, the centre feature of the whole. Edgar Wigram in "Northern Spain."

Rain in Summer

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat.
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters along the roofs,
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!

In the country, on every side,
Where far and wide,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain.
To the dry grass and the drier grain
How welcome is the rain!

These and far more than these,
The poet sees!
He can behold
Aquarius old
Walking the fenceless fields of air;
And from each ample fold
Of the clouds about him rolled
Scattering everywhere
The showery rain.
As the farmer scatters his grain.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Silence

Richard Le Gallienne, in "October Vagabonds," that little volume full of the delights of the woods, writes: "For those who value it, there is no form of property that inspires a sense of ownership so jealous as solitude. Rob my orchard if you will, but beware how you despoil me of my silence. The average noisy person can have no conception what a brutal form of trespass his coarsely cheerful voice may be . . . or what shattering discomfort his irrelevant presence in the landscape."

"One day, to my horror, a picnic ruthlessly invaded my sanctuary. With a roar of Boeotian hilarity, it tore up the hillside as if it were a storming party, and half a day the sacred woods were vocal with silly catcalls and snatches of profane song. I locked up my heritage, and taking my stick, sought refuge in flight, like the other woodland creatures; only coming back at evening with cautious step and peering glance, half afraid lest it should still be there. No! It was gone, but its voice seemed to have left gaping wounds across the violated air, and the trees to wear a look of desecration. . . . But presently the moon arose and washed the solitude clean again, and the wounds of silence were healed in the still night."

"Next morning I amused myself by writing the following notice, which I nailed up on a great elm-tree standing guard at the beginning of the woods: "SILENCE!"

"Speaking above a whisper in these woods is forbidden by law."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1920

EDITORIALS

Greece and Armenia

SOME two months ago, at the time when the question of the future of Armenia had been referred by the Supreme Council to the Council of the League of Nations, it was pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor, as a result of a review of the whole situation, that, with France and the United Kingdom clearly unable to undertake a mandate for the new State and with the position of the United States more than doubtful, all the circumstances pointed to Greece as the logical mandatory for Armenia. "With the Thracian question out of the way," it was declared, "settled along the lines of simple justice, as it might be tomorrow, the Greek Army, or a large part of it, which the delay of the powers in settling the Turkish question has kept mobilized, would be free to move into Armenia and commence the policing of the country." It was admitted that Greece already had a vast work to do in the Near East, without undertaking a mandate for Armenia, but it was maintained that Greece, being the great civilizing power she is, might be depended upon to recognize and honor the obligations which the degree of her advancement laid upon her.

During the past two months, the Armenian question has gained considerably in definiteness. Certain doubtful factors have been eliminated, and the practical range of the issue has been much more clearly defined. The United States, for instance, has definitely declined to accept a mandate for the country, whilst the course of events, in Cilicia and elsewhere in the Near East, has made it abundantly clear that nothing is to be expected from France where the question of enforcing the Turkish treaty is concerned. With Great Britain, therefore, quite obviously unable to assume any additions to her already tremendous obligations, the logic of events points more than ever to a Greek mandate as the most likely solution for the long-drawn-out and complex problem.

In these circumstances, it is welcome to find that the proposal for a Greek mandate over Armenia is receiving careful consideration in official circles in Washington. For whilst it is, of course, fully recognized that the refusal of the United States Senate to accept the responsibility of a mandate for Armenia may be taken to leave the United States without any specific right to a voice as to the future of the country, it is also recognized that the views of the United States on all these questions, as the allied leaders are constantly asserting, are eagerly sought and desired in allied circles.

Now, so far, such discussion as there has been on this question of a Greek mandate for Armenia has been carried on without any participation by the country most nearly concerned, namely, Greece. Greece, however, whilst she may have said nothing specific about Armenia, has, again and again, shown herself ready to undertake, if necessary, the enforcement of the Turkish treaty. Greece has a very considerable army, fully equipped, at her immediate disposal. She understands the Turk as certainly no other nation understands him, and, under the able guidance of Mr. Venizelos, she has shown herself, during the prolonged negotiations of the past eighteen months, ready for any sacrifice, if, thereby, a final settlement in the Near East might be obtained. There can be no settlement in the Near East without a settlement, and a just settlement, of the Armenian question, and a just settlement of the Armenian question means an independent Armenia comprising those territories which have been conclusively shown to be Armenian, with, above all, the total elimination of the Turk as a political power in the new State. If the only way to secure such a settlement, and to insure its execution, is by the establishment of a Greek mandate, then Greece, it may be taken as certain, will have no hesitation in assuming responsibility for such a mandate.

Greece, moreover, is likely to be more than ever willing to do this today by reason of the fact that the Armenians themselves are making such valiant efforts to secure their own freedom. Greece fully appreciates what it means to fight the Turk for liberty. During the last hundred years, the periods of complete rest from the struggle have been, for her, few and far between. And now, when Greece has almost completed the historic "circle of the J. an," she may be depended upon to be all sympathy for the call from Armenia for help. There should, of course, and indeed could be no question, if Greece undertook this task, that she would receive the fullest support from all the powers, financially, and in every other feasible way. Above all, she should be guaranteed, most emphatically, against any repetition of that open and covert intrigue which she has had to fight against in the Smyrna region and elsewhere, during the past twelve months.

The very latest word on the subject came, the other day, from Boulogne. It told of the French still desirous of a policy of conciliation where the Turk is concerned, but of the British taking the stand that a firm attitude was essential, and that no changes should be favored in the requirements from Turkey as they stand. It told also of how Greece was steadily emerging as the champion of the righteous cause in the Near East, of how Eleutherios Venizelos has secured the approbation of the powers for the employment of a Greek army against the Turk, if necessary, and of how Great Britain was prepared to send warships to its aid. With Greece thus once launched on such a task as the enforcement of the Turkish treaty, the argument for her assumption of a mandate over Armenia becomes overwhelming. Only in this way does there appear to be much hope of really settling the Turkish question, and the opportunity which presents itself today for a final settlement of this question must not be lost. The Turkish menace has harassed Europe, and endangered the peace of the world, for 700 years.

It began with an attack on the Greeks, and reached its greatest strength with their entire subjugation. There is, therefore, something peculiarly fitting in the prospect that the Greeks may be the final means of putting an end to it.

Turning the Second Dry Summer

NOTHING that has taken place in the first year of the United States under the dry law is more significant than the fact that liquor is actually fading out. In spite of all the assertions that the prohibition law is not being enforced, in spite of all the emphasis that has, in some quarters, been laid upon the need of conserving personal liberty, in spite of assertions from the liquor interests that they would continue straight on, the places where liquor has been sold are, one by one, closing their doors, or being turned over to more constructive kinds of business. This means, of course, that the forces of liquor are really demobilizing. In other words, what the advocates of the prohibition law expected and prophesied, rather than what their opponents prognosticated, is now coming to pass.

There are other developments equally striking in their significance. It is not going too far to say that the trend of most of them is to fulfill the expectations of those who secured the passage of the prohibition amendment. The liquor forces declared that, by the shutting out of liquor, the way would be open for a tremendous increase in the use of drugs, but the results are of an exactly contrary sort. Even the medical men appear to have been deceived in this respect. Dr. Simmons, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, is quoted by the New York Tribune as admitting that there is a decrease instead of an increase in the number of persons in this country who are regarded as being under the influence of the drug habit. And this is contrary to what he had expected. It was said, moreover, that prohibition would ruin the hotel business. In some of the cities, hotel men even organized to "protect" themselves against losses such as they expected to follow the beginning of the new régime. But there are hotel men, and hotel men. And the end of the year finds well-known representatives of this class testifying to marked prosperity during this first of all dry years. If the presence of liquor in a hotel has driven away one class of patrons, obviously other classes of patrons have favored the hotel increasingly, perhaps for the very reason that the first class is no longer dominant. Certain kinds of entertainment which formerly, by their very nature, seemed to require the liberal sale and drinking of intoxicants, have furnished one of the great surprises of the year. They have actually enjoyed even greater success under a dry régime than they did before. The success of the Pop Concerts, in Symphony Hall, Boston, in the last two seasons, has been one of the most striking of object lessons to teach that there are vast numbers of people who appreciate music with light refreshments, without requiring that the secondary feature shall involve the ability to become in any degree intoxicated. And no one who watches the departing crowds from such gatherings can truly affirm that the people go home less happy than did those crowds of the days of wine and high-percentage beer.

Surprising reversals of calamity prophecies might be cited almost without limit. Real estate values in city and country have not fallen flat; they have notably advanced. No industrial depression has materialized. Industrial conditions may not have been all that every individual might wish, but the hardships that have been involved anywhere have not been due to restrictions upon the use of intoxicating liquor. There have been Labor troubles, to be sure; but if they have been due in any sense to the inability of laborers to secure intoxicants, it has not been, directly, from irritation over that inability, so much as it has been because labor has been alert and clear-headed, and able to think for its own interests, instead of being continuously numbed by the fumes of alcohol.

The fact is that it would be difficult to point to a great reform that the world has ever anywhere experienced where to such a mass of opposition from all sorts and conditions of people has been more completely and more suddenly gained by the natural and inescapable effects of making the reform actual. Everywhere it is becoming apparent that the conspicuous success of the prohibition law, even with an enforcement that so far is admittedly incomplete, is possible because this vast country of 110,000,000 people has, by the passage of the amendment, been made a unit in its decision to stop the liquor menace. Half-hearted or local measures had their day, and disclosed to every one their inherent inefficiency. The country discovered that the only way to prohibit the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquor was to make it illegal everywhere. And when it rose to that magnificent decision, it opened the way for such beneficent effects as good is ever bringing to those who choose it wholeheartedly for their own.

What the Duke de San Pedro Hopes

THE Spaniard is notoriously a great adept at building castles, political castles, economic castles, industrial castles, and so on. They are, however, all of them, very distinctly "castles in Spain," and it is ever the building of them that is the thing. The great project, once the first grand gala of launching is over, has a way of dropping quietly out of public notice, only to be finally swept even out of public thought by yet another grand project. The Duke de San Pedro, however, also known as the Conde de Benaluc, a title honorably achieved by his family in their struggle against the Moors, many centuries ago, is quite unlike the average Spaniard. He does not build castles, or, at any rate, if he does build them, they have a way of taking very practical shape in the form of hotels. In other words, the Duke is essentially that rarity in Spain, a practical dreamer. Moreover, this is with him apparently no new thing. For many years now he has been steadily at work realizing dreams for the development of Spain. It was he, for instance, as he explained recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Granada, who first introduced the manufacture of sugar from beet root into Spain, and this achieve-

ment he regards as the beginning of an agricultural development which has continued increasingly ever since. Before the Duke took the matter in hand, agriculture in Granada was conducted much in the same way that the Moors conducted it. Today, the most up-to-date agricultural machinery is quite common in the district, and the Duke is evidently convinced that the newer the models and the more up-to-date in every way the implements he imports, the more readily is his example followed by his neighbors.

Then, as proof of the progress that has been made, he points to the fact that whereas, in 1888, agricultural land in Granada was worth only 1125 pesetas an acre, it is now valued at 9000 pesetas an acre. "In every respect," he declares, "the prospects are good, and they are improving. And so it is throughout Spain." The Duke de San Pedro, moreover, is very far from confining his activities to one branch of industry. He has, for some time now, realized that Spain, and especially Granada, has a tremendous asset in her scenery and her wealth of historic associations. Within recent years, therefore, he has built, close by the Alhambra, a magnificent hotel, perhaps the finest hotel in Spain, so it is said, with the object of attracting tourists.

Now to do that much in Spain must be accounted enterprise indeed, but the Duke has gone a step farther. Anybody could see that the tourist world would want to visit the Alhambra, and would welcome adequate hotel accommodation for his reception. The Duke, however, has determined to throw open still wider reaches of his country to the tourist, and so upon the slopes of the Sierra Nevada he is building at the present time another magnificent hotel, destined to be the nucleus of a great holiday resort. In every way, indeed, the Duke de San Pedro is showing himself a practical man of affairs. When, therefore, he speaks of the possibilities of Spain in general and of the hopes that may be entertained for her future, he can lay just claim to attention.

The Duke is by no means a man of small vision. Whether he is right or wrong, he sees the future of Spain bound up with the future of Great Britain. "The Spaniards," he says, in effect, "are very largely a seagoing people, much as the British were a century or so ago. They desire to become what the British are today, very largely an industrial people." He pleads, therefore, for a fuller intercourse between the two peoples, and a greater effort on the part of the British merchant and manufacturer to study the needs of Spain and the opportunities for trade and industry which she affords. The Duke is eloquent in his pleading, and if sometimes he is not easy to follow, as, for instance, when he declares that Spain is "really one of the most democratic of countries," it is welcome to reflect that what a Spaniard, in the person of the Duke de San Pedro, has accomplished, other Spaniards may accomplish. The great need of Spain today is unquestionably just that practicality which is so characteristic of the Duke de San Pedro.

Motoring on the Desert

THE deserts of the world are constantly becoming more and more contracted; and the automobile is, of course, one of the reasons why. In western America, for instance, many of the great regions that had hardly been explored when men had to go afoot, horseback, or by wagon, are now easily traversed in comfort in less than a day by enthusiastic picnic parties in motor cars. Wherever one lives, whether it be in a mining camp amid the sagebrush or at a ranch where a tiny stream trickles down from the mountains to irrigate a thousand acres, it is always possible nowadays to go for a pleasant ride. The stranger from the city may think, as he looks, from the collection of brick buildings and shacks that forms the town, out over the desert, that there is no place to go; but he is mistaken. Somewhere out in those hills that are so blue in the early morning, there is a spring with a few trees around it; somewhere else there are the ruins of an old stone house by another water-hole; and everywhere there is the broad country to go through, with its hard, straight road that required little making.

A desert in America is not usually a place of mere sand. The sand is to be found here and there in the irrigated regions; but what is still barren is usually rather good soil which lacks only water to make it productive. Over a track through this good soil a motor car can go about as fast as over a modern concrete road. That is one reason why, even in this new era of road-making, the concrete has not yet extended much into the desert. Motoring on the desert, however, is not to be adequately judged by what one encounters on some of the main-traveled highways across the country. The old trails that go almost from nowhere to nowhere, for a hundred miles or more away from the smallest settlements, are sometimes the best for pleasure traveling. An alkali flat of just the right kind is especially satisfactory for speeding, for there the wheels of the car hardly make a dent in the solid surface.

As one speeds over the desert, there is always plenty to see if one is really watchful. Lizards, locusts, and rabbits, spears of grass, and areas of rabbitwood, with perhaps here and there a small Joshua tree, which is not really a tree at all, but a kind of yucca, all these are more interesting from an automobile than from a train window. Indeed, from the observation car one would not see any of these varied details which help to give a zest to the motoring. Prospect holes and abandoned mine dumps of the smaller sort, tunnels and rough shafts, with here and there the remains of a house that was built of tin cans and rocks, these also still show something of the old mystery of the desert that has mainly passed away with the broader use of the automobile.

People who have been prejudiced against the desert, who have thought of it as bare and uninteresting to pass through on the train, need to motor here and there over its actual surface in order to appreciate it. With all its bareness, there is a constant variety of shape and color, a wonderful clearness of the atmosphere, and often a very welcome coolness of the air, especially at night or in the morning. Motoring at night on the desert is, of course, best of all, for then the eyes of every animal, small or large, are afire in the dark; and, one and all, what animals

are there are attracted by the lights of the car. Nobody who has traveled thus at night could call the desert really lonely. A ride over it is quite different from a ride in a city park; but it is a ride to enjoy and to remember. Old prejudices against the desert must, indeed, rapidly disappear as its actual nature is better understood.

Editorial Notes

APPARENTLY Spain's artist and writer folk are leagued together in the movement to bring about happy relations between the United States and Spain. Not only have Spanish plays and Spanish music been popular in America of late, but now comes the news that art works, to the value of 1,000,000 pesetas, are to be brought to the Hispanic Society in New York by Joaquin Sorolla, who, after four years of incessant labor, has painted a series of large pictures of typical dances and festivals in Castile, Catalonia, Aragon, Navarra, Valencia, Sevilla and other picturesque parts of his country. In addition to these, Mr. Sorolla plans to bring with him to New York this summer a number of portraits of leading figures in art and politics, thus introducing New York, as it were, to contemporaries who have been making history across the sea.

It is curious to discover what odd notions of British idiosyncrasy are being circulated abroad, greatly to the amusement of the British. An American visiting London confessed that he had left his red Baedeker at home, as he was afraid if he brought it to England, it would be taken from him by the authorities. In seeking a substitute in Piccadilly upon his arrival, the first guide that was offered him was a Baedeker. And now Dr. Rhode is writing to the "Vossische Zeitung" that as a German in London he was unmolested, and was received with the greatest courtesy in restaurants, shops, omnibuses, and trains. In particular he notes that the London policemen are as exemplary as ever in their readiness to help one. The police force would be too polite to laugh, but what else are they there for?

A SUCCESSFUL experiment, evolved and carried out by members of the community music class of the University of Wisconsin, resulted in teaching twenty-eight new songs in twenty-eight days to a large proportion of the population of Madison, Wisconsin. The students carried their organization methods into theaters, stores, and homes, so there was no escaping the song of the day. The daily newspapers, of course, printed the words. So far, so good. Now if some of these ingenious collegiates would devise a method of assisting the public to forget old songs when they become too, too popular, even if it takes a month to a song, they can easily secure from a grateful country an overwhelming subscription for their university endowment fund.

THEY talk of the "Great Central" in London, meaning the Underground Railway, but it seems that a new light is being thrown on these subterranean tubes, not electric, but electrifying, and they are becoming art centers, little as they may appear to be so from outside observation. Not only are they sending out works of art to attract people to visit and appreciate the beauties in and around the city, but at the unattractive tube station, Warren Street, Mr. C. R. Nevinson has a flat, needless to say artistic, and above that the Garret Club, consisting of painters, writers and members of all the branches of art. A wit, commenting upon it, says: "The fare at the Garret Club, I understand, is served with Attic salt."

THAT is an interesting plan, now being encouraged by Edwin T. Meredith, United States Secretary of Agriculture, which looks to have Maryland and Virginia farms near Washington worked by federal employees in their vacation periods. Through the medium of a central bureau, where volunteer employees may register and where the farmer in need of help may apply for it, the plan would appear to provide the means for groups of office employees to vary their official activity by a fortnight or a month of outdoor work, under conditions that will be of benefit to them, at the same time that they prove helpful to the farmers. The proposition is interesting, and may prove valuable. Apparently its success depends on the manner in which it is approached by both kinds of participants.

CONTINUED freight congestion provides continuously greater opportunity for the motor truck to prove its worth. Now it is the summer camp of the New York State College of Forestry which testifies with gratitude to the motor trucks which, when the railroads failed, transported three months' supplies for 100 men, including engineering equipment and technical instruments for the party which will conduct field research pertaining to the problem of raw material supply for the print paper industry, and all this 150 miles into the Adirondacks.

EVEN the American public libraries have not been immune from the high cost of living, for books have so increased in price that the librarians are in a quandary as to how to keep their reference sections and periodical files up to date. And the prices for getting papers and magazines bound are becoming prohibitive. Therefore, seeing but one thing to do, the library is appealing to the public, at once its benefactor and beneficiary, and asking it to aid by turning in its own used books and periodicals to share with its fellow readers.

THE college athletic year just closed would seem to have given Harvard University adherents every reason for satisfaction. Not content with its victories over Yale varsity teams in football and hockey, the Crimson, by the recent success of its crew and baseball nine, has taken first honors in four of the five so-called major sports. Some consolation, however, may be found for Yale in the result of Yale and Harvard, as represented by their respective captains, coming together in the Inter-collegiate Lawn Tennis Association tournament in Philadelphia, the Blue man winning after a hard match.